# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5427. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## TELEGRAMS.

### Preparations for War Between Turkey and Persia.

### Meeting of the Spanish Constitutional Cortes at Madrid.

### Burning of the Steamboat Nellie Stevens on Red River.

### Sixty-three Passengers Burned to Death or Drowned.

### SPAIN.

**Formal Opening of the Constitutional Cortes—Imposing Ceremonies.**

MADRID, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Constituent Cortes formally opened its sessions here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds of people were in the streets, flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday.

The President of the Ministry, Marshal SERRANO, delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism, which had been adopted in relation to religion, the Press, and education by the Provisional Government must now be consolidated to the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba; that is due to the errors of past Governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquillity based on reform would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without precipitation and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

At the opening of the Cortes the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

During Marshal SERRANO's speech there were *vivas* for the Provisional Government, for Gen. PRIM, for a Republic and for a Monarchy. The confusion was great, but was finally quelled by SERRANO's crying "Viva for the Sovereignty of the Cortes."

A grand review of the troops was held subsequently, and the members of the Cortes attended a *Te-deum* in the Basilica of our Lady of Atocha.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Remarks of Mr. Gladstone at the Ministry Banquet.**

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

At the banquet to the Ministry at Fishmongers' Hall last evening, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the last House of Commons had been condemned by the Government of the day. That Government had been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinct issue, and the policy of the people was now most clearly defined.

DUBLIN, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public *levée* to present Queen VICTORIA the monster petition for the amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day to hear an address from Mr. GRAVES, Conservative Member of Parliament from this city. Mr. GRAVES expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said the American claims were made with a dignity and maintained with a forbearance that were fully appreciated by England. She had in numerous cases met the advances of the United States more than half way, and receded from principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. GRAVES, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

### FRANCE.

**Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.**

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 12.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is officially published to-day. There has been a heavy inward flow of specie, and the amount in vault is 14,000,000 francs greater than last week.

### PERSIA.

**Turkish Troops Marching to the Persian Frontier—A Collision Imminent.**

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Advices received to-day state that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier.

### CUBA.

**Seizure of a Suspected Schooner—More Political Arrests.**

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 19.

A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New-York, was seized to-day by the authorities on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was overhauled, and nothing was found to confirm the suppositions of the officials.

The mixed commission appointed by the planters and merchants to raise funds for the Government, have resolved to recommend the following plan: The Spanish Bank is to furnish a loan of $8,000,000 to the Treasury, the Government to provide for the payment thereof by imposing special taxes, as follows: 50 cents on each box of sugar exported, $1 on each load of unmanufactured tobacco, and 50 cents on every thousand of cigars; 5 per cent. additional on all import duties now paid, and 25 per cent. additional on the taxes now paid by merchants and manufacturers.

The *Diario* admits that the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Puerto Principe district except the city proper.

Several secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardenas.

No definite news of the state of affairs in the Central Department is received either through governmental or other channels. It is known, however, that the rebels have made the town of Manzanague their rallying point.

Arrests of suspected parties continue to be made; several Americans and other foreigners are among the parties now in custody. THOMAS TERRY, the wealthiest merchant on the island, was arrested, but subsequently released. It is reported that he has offered to Captain-General DULCE his entire possessions to aid the Government in the suppression of the revolution.

Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate from the island in large numbers.

A portion of the insurgents in the District of Cienufegos are marching toward Hawal-Grandee, in the Colon District.

**The Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago—The Resolutions Adopted.**

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Library Hall Woman's Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended to-day. Miss ANNA DICKINSON, Dr. MARY PEAKENPAUGH, of St. Louis, and WM. WELLS BROWN, the colored orator of Boston, were in attendance, beside Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY and others.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions declare that, as woman is equally interested with man in having good laws executed, she ought to possess the right of suffrage; and they should make a united effort to frame the new Constitution of Illinois so that no distinction shall be made among the citizens in the exercise of suffrage. The resolutions, after being discussed, were adopted.

A Committee of Seven was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a Woman's Suffrage Association of Illinois. The report of the Committee was adopted in the afternoon, and Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE, of this City, was elected President of the new Association. WELLS BROWN, a colored orator, contended that women ought to be educated before they are enfranchised. Miss DICKINSON spoke vigorously on several occasions. Miss STANTON and Miss ANTHONY also took a lively part in the exercises.

The Convention adjourned this afternoon.

**The Missouri Legislature.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Feb. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill in relation to Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, with amendments requiring from $25,000 to $50,000 to be deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign companies was voted down; also, a bill requiring foreign companies to invest eighty per cent. of their gross receipts in Missouri securities, or real estate, for the first two years they do business here. A bill looking to a restoration of suffrage to persons now disfranchised, was rejected in the House. A petition for woman suffrage was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The House Committee on Education reported a bill to establish a Board of Physicians and Surgeons for the examination of all applicants to practice medicine in the State, those passing the required examination to receive certificates of qualification. Persons practicing in violation of this law are to be fined $1,000, except doctors practicing prior to the passage of this act, who are exempt from penalties.

**The Press Convention at Mobile.**

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Mobile Board of Trade will do all in its power to render the visit of the members of the Press to the Convention to be held in this city on the 17th inst., agreeable. They desire to extend its attentions and hospitalities to such members of the Press North and West, as well as South, as may find it convenient to be present. The Mobile and Montgomery and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, will pass members of the Press to and from the Convention free; and it is hoped the connecting and more remote lines will do the same. The Board of Trade has tendered its hall for the use of the Convention.

**Death of Major-Gen. Barnes, of Massachusetts.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Feb. 12.

Major-Gen. BARNES, of the United States Army, died at his residence in this city this morning. This officer was a graduate of West Point. He entered the service during the late civil war as Colonel of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment and commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg. He was lately a Special Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was formerly Superintendent of the Western Massachusetts Railroad.

**Large Seizures of Contraband Tobacco in Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Feb. 12.

Information was received here to-day by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue that a large amount of contraband tobacco had been received here from North Carolina and Virginia. Revenue officers were detailed to search for it. During the day nearly every prominent house in the tobacco trade was visited, and plug tobacco to a large amount seized and held to await further investigation.

**Reported Organization of Fenians to Recover the Body of Whalen.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, Feb. 12.

It was seriously expected this morning that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing WHALEN's body, which is still in the possession of the authorities. Active preparations were made to meet any outbreak. It is rumored that several seizures of arms had been made to-day.

**Resignation of Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 12.

Gov. BROWNLOW publishes this morning his resignation as Governor of the State, to take effect on the 25th. He starts for Washington on the 26th to take his seat in the Senate. Hon. DEWITT C. SENTER, Speaker of the Senate, succeeds as Governor of Tennessee.

The House took no action to-day on the report of the Investigation Committee, touching the charges against Speaker RICHARDS, who is charged with being one of the parties bribed by the National Bank of Memphis.

**Arrest and Confession of a Murderer in Illinois.**

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 12.

WESLEY NELSON, who murdered Mr. LAMBERT, a wealthy farmer residing near Beloit, Wis., on Wednesday, for his money, was arrested yesterday in Savannah, Ill., and is now in jail at Janesville, Wis. He confessed the crime.

A book-keeper in a clothing establishment in this city committed suicide at the Sherman House early this morning by shooting himself through the heart.

**Two Men Murdered in Michigan.**

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Feb. 12.

A young man named MCCROY was murdered at Kalamazoo last night. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. A man named O. W. WOODCOCK was shot and killed at Battle Creek last night by JOHN DELANY, who detected WOODCOCK in the act of stealing from his smoke-house.

**Railroad Facilities in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 12.

In response to the petitions from the railroad companies and Merchants Exchange, the City Council to-day passed an ordinance permitting all the railroad companies, whose roads centre here, to extend their tracks to the large grain elevator on the river bank.

**Capital Punishment Not Abolished in Maine.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 14 to 13, refused to pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing capital punishment.

**Payson, the Pedestrian, at Oswego.**

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 12.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON walked into the city to-day at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and was greeted by an immense crowd. He is in excellent spirits, and is confident that he will accomplish the task before him. He left here to-night *via* Syracuse.

## TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

### Another Steamboat Burned and Sixty-three Lives Lost.

**Report of the Burning of the Steamboat Nellie Stevens in Lake Caddo in Red River.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 19.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports that the steamer *Nellie Stevens* was destroyed by fire, in Caddo Lake, Red River, last night, and that sixty-three lives were lost, among them Messrs. W. A. BROODWELL, T. L. LYON and his son FRANK, of New-Orleans.

There were forty-three survivors, who were taken to Jefferson on the steamer *Dixie*.

The steamboat and cargo were a total loss. The amount of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

**The Georgia Legislature.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 12.

The Georgia Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress on the first Monday in April next.

**Joint Election of Railroad Directors.**

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Feb. 12.

A Convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day elected AVERY PLUMMER and MOSES KIMBALL Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad on the part of the State.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—JOSEPH A. DUBOND, a Canadian, 18 years old, was instantly killed today, in Lawrence, by being caught in the shafting in the dye-room of the Pacific Mills.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12.—The town hall in Southboro was completely destroyed by fire last night. The building has been occupied by A. SCHOLL, and it is supposed the fire caught from the stove. The loss is about $25,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 12.—Dr. ERNEST SCHAFROTH, an eminent German physician of South Bethlehem, came to his death by a fall from an open ceiling night before last. Foul play was feared, but at the Coroner's inquest it was proved that his death was accidental.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A fire occurred at Dyersville, Ill., this morning which destroyed HALL's furniture store. Loss, $15,000; partly insured in the Home Insurance Company of New-York.

READING, Penn., Feb. 12.—At the city election, to-day, Wm. H. GRAHAM, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor over Hon. JOHN P. JONES, by 167 majority.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition for amendment of the Constitution, so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

Mr. CONKLING presented a like petition.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILROADS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The bill authorizes the "American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company of New-York" to take any practicable route for laying their cable to Europe, and extends the time named in the act of March 10, 1867, for the establishment of telegraphic communication, to three years from the enactment of this bill.

The bill authorises the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, under the style of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific line east of the one hundredth meridian, and in aid of the enterprise proposed to grant lands to guarantee interest on the bonds to the amount of $40,000 per mile.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition of the South Carolina Legislature, asking aid for the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, to enable them to rebuild their Seminary and Orphan Asylum.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to send for persons and papers in connection with the investigation of the claim of W. W. CORCORAN for compensation for the use of his property by the Government during the war.

Mr. HARLAN moved to set apart to-morrow, after the morning hour, for the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER supported the motion, and said if the business of the District could not be better attended to by Congress it would be necessary to amend the Constitution, so as to take it out of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. FERRY also supported the motion, and said that owing to the neglect of its affairs by Congress, the condition of the District, and of the City of Washington, was a disgrace to our civilization.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to set apart Tuesday instead of Saturday for that purpose.

Mr. COLE moved to set apart Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Carried.

JUSTICE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments, and recommended the passage of a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in Territories of the United States.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The bill for relief of MARGARET DOYLE was then taken up and passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to extend the limits of certain railway land grants in Iowa and Minnesota. Also, adversely, the bill amendatory of certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to make general provision for the incorporation of churches and religious societies in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association.

Mr. HARLAN, from the same Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the Metropolitan Police force of Washington.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds, to the extent of $23,000 per mile, on its main road and the branch to Portland, Oregon.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed taking up the bill.

Mr. WHYTE also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. NYE asked him what flag those ships sailed under?

Mr. WHYTE admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. THAYER was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked at least the object of the bill, to take our mail-carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. SUMNER said that his course with regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of the Currency bill.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL Wednesday next after the morning hour, was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. MORTON then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and the currency.

Mr. WILLIAMS followed in advocacy of his amendment providing that not more than $4,000,000 of currency shall be converted into bonds in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects, and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to the merits or demerits. It was well known that he (Mr. MORTON) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible for any one but himself to suggest anything valuable in relation to it, unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory. The Senator from Indiana had argued and attempted to show from the history of England, that most disastrous results must follow from any considerable contraction of the currency; but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for the resumption of specie payments, if adopted, would produce a more violent contraction of currency than would be brought about by any other plan yet produced. The proposition of the Senator was, that the Government should hoard up in the Treasury all the gold it shall receive, except what is used for the interest on the public debt, for two and a half years, and then resume specie payment. The gold being thus withdrawn and hoarded of course it would be most violently contracted. The greenback currency would be contracted and hoarded in another way. A man having $10,000 in greenbacks, worth to-day only $7,000 in gold, would, upon the adoption of the plan of the Senator from Indiana, withdraw it from circulation and hoard it in his safe, having the guarantee of the law that at the end of two and a half years his $7,000 would be worth $10,000. This would be the inevitable result, because no man would take the risks of ordinary business when he could so profitably hoard his money. Mr. WILLIAMS went on to defend the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, would be the best and safest way yet suggested of bringing about what all parties professed to desire—resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SUMNER opposed Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, because he thought there would arise a difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference on the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, when the amount to be so converted was limited to $2,000,000 a month.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the rule should be "first come first served."

Mr. SHERMAN replied that, according to that rule a man in or near the Treasury Department could get served first every month.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one, compared with the great difficulty and injury that would arise from too rapid contraction.

Mr. MORTON said that the amendment of the Senator from Oregon (WILLIAMS) was no better than the provision in the original bill, because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month; but he was opposed to all contraction, as uncalled for, unnecessary and utterly useless.

He thought the bill reported by the Committee less remarkable for what it did than what it failed to do. It was not a bill for the resumption of specie payments, nor for the funding of the national debt represented by the greenback currency, and it made no provisions whatever for the resumption of specie payments by the existing National Banks. The Committee seemed to have been at a loss for an appropriate title for the bill. He thought they might have better called it a bill to improve the value of the bonds of the country, for certainly it was not designed to improve the currency. It made no provisions for the payment of that portion of the public debt already due and diahonorable, but provided that the surplus gold in the Treasury should be devoted to the purchase, through the medium of gold notes, of bonds that would not be due for fourteen or fifteen years. The speech of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) upon the bill seemed to him (Mr. MORTON) inconsistent with itself, because in it, after declaring that gold and silver were the standard values of the world, and setting forth the importance of an early return to specie payment, that Senator had an elaborate argument to show the disasters that would result to the business of the country from appreciating the currency to par, and had drawn such a dark picture of the condition of things to be brought about by such appreciation, that if his view were correct, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to avoid resumption as long as possible; but he (Mr. MORTON) believed that the dangers and hardships of resumption had been greatly exaggerated by the Senator from Ohio, and by others, in and out of Congress, and that resumption brought about gradually by proper means, would not result in evils of the hundredth part the magnitude anticipated by those gentlemen. It should be remembered that there were great interests in the country opposed to the resumption of specie payments, for the premium on gold was demoralizing the nation. It was these parties were trying to alarm the people in regard to the effect of resumption, and indirectly attempting to control the legislation of Congress, and it was idle to expect that those whose incomes were payable in gold, which they would sell at a premium of at least 35 per cent., would release their advantage until compelled to do so. The prediction about the hardship and injury that would result from the appreciation of the currency had ample refutation in the recent financial history of the country. During the first four and a half months of 1865 gold fell ninety-nine per cent., and although it caused a great and sudden decline in prices and some bankruptcy, yet the evils and hardships resulting from that fall were not one-hundredth part as great as those the Senator has predicted now from a fall of thirty-five per cent. But the Senator was mistaken. It was but reasonable to suppose that a decline in gold of thirty-five per cent. would cause greater injury to the country and to business than the same decline in 1865 would have caused; but there was no good reason to believe that a decline of thirty-five per cent. now would produce even so much hardship as that which followed from a decline of ninety-nine per cent. in 1865. The Senator from Ohio had referred to the disastrous results of the resumption of specie payment in England, after the revolution of 1688, but the fact was that those evil results had been brought about, not by the appreciation of the coin to the value, but by a sudden and violent contraction of the currency. The coin of England had been clipped and hammered and worn so as to be depreciated on an average of about twenty-five per cent. below the mint value, causing much trouble and distress. Parliament thought that some measure of relief was necessary, and determined to restore the coin to its mint value, by calling it back into the Treasury and recoining it. Among the provisions for calling the coin back into the Treasury was one that after a certain time the depreciated coin should not be received for taxes but count but only by weight, and that it should not be a legal tender in the payment of duties by count, but only by weight. When that day came around the new coin had not made its appearance, while the old coin had almost entirely disappeared from circulation. In this way occurred an extraordinary contraction of the currency of the country, from which great hardships resulted. Mr. MORTON read from *Macaulay's History of England* a description of this financial crisis. A reference had also been made to the resumption of specie payment in England in 1821 after the Napoleonic wars, to show the dangers of resumption, but the facts in that case also failed to justify the conclusion drawn from them. Great commercial distress had undoubtedly existed in England from 1815 to 1820. It had not resulted, however, from the resumption of specie payments, but, as in the previous case, from a sudden and violent contraction of both the paper and gold currency of the country. Mr. MORTON then criticized in detail the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be wiser to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in exchange for greenbacks, and leave the time and amount of the issue to his discretion, than to compel him to make the issue in an amount and at a time fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, limiting the amount of conversion to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Senators voting in the negative except Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson of Tennessee, and Williams.

Then, at 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock, and resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The appropriation for removing obstructions in the East River at Hell Gate and other places was reduced to $215,000.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the term "Hell Gate" should be changed to "Huri Gate," which he understood was the proper name of the place.

Mr. CHANDLER—It is "Hell." (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it was in the vicinity of that place, but he hoped not quite at the gate.

One of the amendments reported by the Committee was to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland Canal, the appropriation to be made upon the condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the canal to the general Government.

The amendment was discussed at length by Messrs. DAVIS, BUCKALEW, YATES, NYE, MORTON and HENDRICKS, in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. STEWART and FRELINGHUYSEN, against it.

At 10:25 o'clock, while the amendment was still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order being the consideration of a resolution offered last night to put the Clerks of the Committee on Invalid Pensions on an equality with the Clerks of the Committees on Claims and Public Lands, considerable time was occupied in its discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to report generally on the subject of the pay of Committee clerks.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York brewers for the removal of the duty on Canadian barley, as the United States production of barley is insufficient to supply their demand, and as Canadian barley is of better quality.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial asking an amendment to the Constitution acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all civil power and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among nations; also, a memorial of the professors and students of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia for the passage of a bill reorganizing the Medical Corps of the navy; also, a petition of drafted men who served till the close of the rebellion for additional bounty.

Mr. LAFLIN presented the remonstrance of TIFFT BROTHERS and others, of Little Falls, N. Y., against the imposition of additional duties on steel.

Mr. KELSEY presented the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Union Wool-Growers' Association of Ontario and Livingston Counties, N. Y., at its annual meeting on the 2d inst., against the renewal of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

PRIVATE REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of private reports from Committees.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay $50,000 to CHARLES W. WHITNEY for the enlargement of the iron-clad *Keokuk*. Objection being made that the bill made an appropriation, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. PIKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, $190,000 to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel *Alabama*, destroyed by the *Kearsarge*, on the 19th of June, 1864. After some discussion and the insertion of a proviso that no money should be paid to the assignee of any mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife, or his children, the bill was passed by 85 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay RICHARD M. GREEN for the use of his patent by the Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Also a bill to pay FOSTER & TOWER, of New-York, $2,251 for a difference in the cost of crucibles furnished to the New-York Navy-yard. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing United States Agents to examine the claim of KNOTT & Co., American merchants, trading and doing business in China, against the Chinese Government for loss of corn caused by the capture and robbery of the *Nora*, in 1867, and if found to be just to cause its payment with interest.

The morning hour having expired while the report was being read, the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled*, That, for the better security of persons and property in Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of said State, heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, is hereby authorized to assemble forthwith upon the call of the President thereof, and in case of his failure for thirty days to summon said Convention, then the Commanding-General of the Fourth District of said State is hereby authorized and required by proclamation to summon said Convention to assemble at the capital of said State, and said Convention shall have and is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to wit: To appoint a Provisional Governor; to make removals and appointments of all State, county, township and other officers of the Provisional Government of the said State; to authorize the Provisional Governor of said State to remove and appoint registers and judges of elections, under said acts of Congress; to submit to the people of said State the Constitution heretofore framed by said Convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress and for ascertaining and declaring the result of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said Convention may submit to the people of said State; to exempt from attachment or sale on execution for debt household property, and agricultural and mechanical implements not to exceeding in value the sum of $500 in any one case; and to pass such ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States as may deem necessary to protect all persons in their lives, liberty and property, provided that said Convention shall not continue in session for more than thirty days nor allow to the members thereof more than three dollars each per day as compensation, nor more than ten cents per mile for traveling to and from the place of meeting.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several ordinances which may be passed by the Constitutional Convention of said State, as herein provided, shall be in force in said State until disapproved by Congress, or until Mississippi shall have adopted a Constitution of State Government, and the same shall have been approved by Congress; provided that nothing in this act contained shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the Courts of said States for offences against the laws of said State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Military Commanders in the cities of said State shall give aid to the officers of the Provisional Government of said State in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

SEC. 4. *And be further enacted*, That the said Provisional Governor may, after the adjournment of said Convention, remove from office for cause, and appoint a person holding office therein, and may appoint a successor in his stead; and may also fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise, subject, however, to the order and direction of the President of the United States; and the President of the United States may, at any time, remove the said Provisional Governor and appoint a successor in his stead.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any persons who shall, by threats, intimidation, fraud or force, attempt to prevent any citizen of said State duly from voting who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than two years, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States and of said State shall have concurrent jurisdiction of cases arising under the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the poll tax levied in any one year upon any citizen of Mississippi shall not exceed $1 50, and all laws in said State for the collection of taxes and debts shall be uniform, and every citizen shall be entitled to all exemptions and immunities in this respect of the most favored citizens or class of citizens.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, so far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

MR. BUTLER'S RESOLUTION.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, resumed consideration of Mr. BUTLER'S privileged resolution protesting against the manner of procedure, and the orders of the President of the Senate *pro tem.* in counting the vote of Georgia in obedience to the order of the Senate only, and in dissolving the Joint Convention of two Houses at his own will, as an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, occupied the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. BENTON, having three minutes allowed him, proceeded to conclude the remarks which he had commenced at the close of yesterday's morning session, in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN said he should not attempt to go over the questions discussed by the various gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate. He was in favor of having the rule governing the count of the electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because he held that there was no intentional violation of the rule on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. WOODBRIDGE that the error committed by the presiding officer was in receiving the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the first place. He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest sting of reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio, and he purposed submitting a resolution to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct which had been characterized as disgraceful was concerned, he had nought to say. He was sorry to witness the scene; it was an exciting moment; there might be some excuse or palliation for some of the conduct that was witnessed. He did not participate in it, nor did he sympathize with either side then, nor did he now. Who was it that the House was asked to censure? A man 60 years of age, the presiding officer of the Senate, the presiding officer of the Joint Convention, a man who has been thirty years in harness, a man who stood in the vanguard, the old Captain of the Legion of Liberty, on whose head Heaven has showered the bouquets of its sunshine, who stands to-day as the great living monument of this great age. The House was asked to inflict a sting upon that man because he had accidentally done wrong. Were members ready to do that? Were they ready to assign to ignominy a man who had been born a patriot, had lived a patriot, and would die a patriot. Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to have that resolution withdrawn. He did not believe there was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart and know that he was ready to censure BEN. WADE, in the idea that he had acted from any improper motive.

Mr. BUTLER—I never did say that; I never shall.

Mr. LOGAN—Hence I say that I should prefer to see the resolution withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER—I never have believed, and I do not now believe, that BEN. WADE ever meant to do, or had done, an intentional wrong; but I do believe that the privileges of the House have been invaded. That question has been discussed. It is necessary to have legislation so that this will never happen again. Waiving all pride of opinion, and with a distinct enunciation that I never have censured BEN. WADE, or meant to censure him for any intentional act of his, but that his act, acting under the Senate, acting under whatever influence he was, was an invasion of the privileges of the House. I am ready to withdraw the resolutions and accept a substitute suggested by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. KELSEY.)

Mr. KELSEY's amendment was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing the Convention of the two Houses for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President be referred to a select Committee of five, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. PRUYN and MULLINS had other substitutes which they desired to offer, but Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. FARNSWORTH raised the question of order that the substitute did not present a privileged question, and that it was not germain to the original resolution.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. DAWES) overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. KELLY moved to lay the appeal on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 30.

Mr. LOGAN resuming his remarks said that a longer discussion of the subject would keep up a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the discussion and the excitement should cease. He believed that the proper way to arrive at that result was to have the resolutions and amendment laid on the table. A resolution might then be offered and referred to a committee, disconnected entirely with the idea of censure, but looking merely to an amendment of the rule governing the counting of electoral votes. He therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 130, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Bowen, Bowden, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Buckley, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Callis, Cary, Cauper, Churchill, Clark of Ohio, Cobb, Coburn, Cornell, Dawes, Deweese, Dixon, Dockery, Dodge, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott of Arkansas, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Halsey, Haughey, Hawkins, Heaton, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Hunter, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lasle, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCormick, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Morehead, Morrill, Newcomb, Newcomb, Norris, Nunn, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Aken, Van

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

To-morrow will be St. Valentine's Day. The old Saint, after whom the day is named, flourished in the fourth century, and is more generally known in connection with the annual transmission of amatory epistles than for the acts of piety and self-sacrifice that distinguished his life. The custom of sending valentines is said to have originated in the fact that he amended the practice prevalent among the Pagan youth of Rome in his day, when, at the festival of the Lupercalia, held in February, the names of young maidens were drawn from a box by young men blindfolded. These maidens were then addressed by the youth to whom their names had thus fallen by chance in tones of love and endearment. St. Valentine, in order to give the custom a religious bearing, caused the young Romans who had been converted to Christianity to substitute epistles more in conformity with the Christian law of love than were the purely amatory declarations of the Pagan youth, and thus became connected with the custom itself, which up to this day bears his name. Some writers aver that the practice is derived from the supposition that birds generally choose their mates at this season of the year, but Chaucer and other ornithologists have proved that this supposition is groundless. For some years past, probably owing to the rebellion, when men and women, young and old, were taken up with more serious considerations than love-making, the custom of sending valentines fell into comparative disuse; but now that "War has smoothed his wrinkled front," it seems to have regained its *status quo ante bellum*, and, if we may judge from the indices that are to be found in the fancy stores, and in the stationers' and print shops, the practice this year will not lack observance. Valentines of all descriptions, from the common penny daub to the beautifully engraved and costly tinted missive of love, are offered for sale, and are being eagerly bought up. The market is not this year, however, so largely flooded with the cheap and nasty comic specimens of valentine literature that have sometimes distinguished the season; the more coarsely-executed valentines being efforts (by means of fearful attempts at "high art" manifested in a reckless use of cheap paint and a worse use of the King's English) to soar into the poetic realm of Cupid, and solicit the aid of that mischievous little god in wounding the hearts of unhappy mortals of both sexes. The Broadway dealers have on exhibition and for sale valentines of the most costly character, and we are informed that there is a greater demand for this species of goods this season than there has been for the past decade. It is estimated that the total consumption of valentines in the United States this year will not fall short of ten millions, varying in value from one cent to one hundred dollars. One firm alone in this City sold last year five hundred varieties, and it expects to exceed its sales very largely this year. The valentine season usually lasts for one week, from the 14th to the 21st, but by many it is made to continue until the close of the month of February. Among the many matters that are made the subjects of satirization in the field of comic valentines this year, is the Grecian bend, which is given in all its various phases, and the representations of it will cause many a hearty laugh on the part of those who may be made the recipients of this particular species of valentine literature. During the coming week the visits of the neatly attired postman will be looked for by female Manhattanese with more than usual anxiety.

### The American Pomological Society.

The Society, after a protracted and tediously laborious session of two days and evenings at the Astor House, adjourned late on Thursday evening, having completed the task of revising the extensive catalogue of American apples, pears, peaches and other fruits. There was a full attendance of members, made up of the most distinguished pomologists of the United States. It is a rare occurrence that such a body of intelligent gentlemen, both practically and theoretically, convene for the transaction of professional business, where their deliberations are characterized by more harmony and genial feeling than prevailed at the session of the Association. Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, Mass., who presided with cheerful dignity, still retains his position as President, with Mr. F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary. The readiness with which the representatives from the different States engaged in the proposed task before them, and the commendable ability and practical intelligence which were brought into requisition on the occasion, afforded a most satisfactory assurance that these gentlemen who came so far, at no small expense pecuniarily, and were willing to do appropriate two days and two long evenings to the accomplishment of so irksome a task, are prompted to the performance of a great national benefaction by something more than mercenary considerations.

During their deliberations, the Committees and every member, from various States, were provided with catalogues of fruit. Each variety was considered separately, and inquiries were raised as to the failures or satisfactory success with which that variety has been cultivated in every locality. Then the suggestions offered, both for and against a given variety, were carefully considered; and if the fruit seemed to have been cultivated with satisfactory success, the name was retained in the catalogue. On the contrary, if the evidence appeared to be so much against a given variety as not to be likely to warrant its cultivation, the fact was properly indicated in the catalogue. An untold amount of practical experience and intelligence were manifested during the deliberations of this respected body of American pomologists. The old world, with which we are in pomological science, cannot boast of more practical ability among her fruit growers than is manifest among the plain and unassuming members of this Association.

Their table was spread with various specimens of fine fruit during their sessions, and their deliberations in reviewing and revising the catalogue are to be submitted to the consideration of the Convention of this Association in September next, at their meeting in Philadelphia.

The President, before adjournment, in a few appropriate remarks, congratulated the members of the Association upon their commendable enthusiasm in this laudable and national enterprise, upon the harmony and good-feeling that had characterized their deliberations, and upon the ability, intelligence and cheerfulness with which these arduous duties had been performed. Thus ended the interesting Convention of the American Pomological Association of February, 1869.

### College of the City of New-York.

The Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall, before a very large and fashionable audience. The following essays were delivered:

"The Antiquarian of the Future," by John I. Waterbury; "The Modern Crœsus," by Michael H. Cardozo; "The Citizen Statesman," by Charles H. Nettleton; "Pains and Penalties," by Graham A. Adam; "A Queen of Mean City," by Charles A. Doremus; "Self-made Men," by Allen L. Smidt; "Regeneration of Spain," by Nathan Clark, Jr.; "Rough Diamonds," by Samuel M. Jackson; "Toleration," by Charles B. Jessup; "The Philosophy of Invention," by Charles C. McBride; "Caucasian Civilization," by Charles Kelsey, Jr.; "The Closing Decade," by John H. Montgomery.

The music was supplied by Grafulla's band and bouquets to an unlimited extent by the audience.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION AGAINST JUDGE UNDERWOOD—ARGUMENT OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—AN APPLICATION FOR THE WRITS—TATUS OF VIRGINIA—THE ADOPTION AND VALIDITY OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

*The State of Virginia vs. Underwood.*—The return to the rule to show cause in this case is now considered, and James Lyons, of Richmond, made, in substance, the following argument in support of the application for the writ of prohibition: The Courts of the United States have no authority to reverse the decisions of the State Courts in criminal cases. The judicial power of the United States is denied from the second section of the third article of the Constitution, and no acts of Congress can enlarge or diminish it. There was nothing done or decided in the cases in Virginia in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and if there had been the remedy was by writ of error to the highest Court of the State, and from that to this Court. The District Judge had no power to inquire whether the officers of the State of Virginia, the Judges and Magistrates, had been legally appointed or not. They were Judges *de facto*, acting as such, and as such must be respected until removed from office by *quo warranto* or by writ of this be not true cheos the cons again. Acts of Congress may be invalidated because some member was disqualified in the opinion of the Judge. Even, too, Judges, and the judgment may be assailed by a district Judge, as the judgment of the Supreme Court of a State has been in this case. What a spectacle is presented! A District Judge of the United States vacating a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State. Virginia is a State and has a Constitution Courts and laws, and their execution constitutes a State. Virginia must be one, she must be a State or a Territory, and she is not the latter and cannot be made one by the Federal Government. That Government is pledged not to reduce her to servitude by the obligation to guarantee to her a republican form of government. It has no right or authority to intermere with the existing form of government. If it is republican, the guarantee gives it a right to interfere only when the form is changed from a republican to a non-republican. The people of the States have a right to form their own Government provided it be republican, and there can be no republican Government which is not made by the people to be governed by it. A military Government is not republican, and cannot be. Congress has no right to pull down a republican Government to build up a military. It is pledged not to do so by the obligation to guarantee republican government, and if any act of Congress proposing or seeking to degrade a State to a Territory or to destroy her republican Government has been passed, it violates the Constitution, because it violates the pledge to guarantee a republican form of government. That pledge forbids Congress to pass any such law. The debates in the Constitutional show that it was never contemplated that Congress should make Constitutions for the States. States cannot commit treason. Individuals may. A State cannot be hung, beheaded, or imprisoned, or fined; and therefore while the Constitution lasts the State of Virginia cannot be deprived of its form of government. Is the Federal Constitution existing? The Federal Government is not Russia, and Virginia is not Poland. She has been acknowledged as a State by Congress, by the statute creating West Virginia, and by President LINCOLN in his proclamation made in pursuance thereof, and by the Reconstruction laws, in which the seceding States are described as States. But if she be not a State, then the Fourteenth Article of the Amendment does not apply to her, for it applies to States, and not to Territories, and the case is so much the worse for Judge Underwood. How do the District Judge and the distinguished Chief Justice hold any Court in Virginia if she is not a State? It appearing by the petition that the prisoners were held under sentence of a State Court, the Judge had no power to inquire further, but was bound to remand them. This case is not the case of Virginia alone. It affects every State in the Union, and if this writ may not issue every District Judge, may for any reason, or no reason, discharge every convict in any State, for a price. The power to issue the writ of prohibition is a common law power, inherent in all Superior Courts, and if it is therefore a power of this Court, unless it has been deprived of it. The writ may issue in any case where there is appellate power in the Supreme Court of special authority by act of Congress. Here there is appellate power, because the question is whether the Fourteenth Amendment authorized the proceeding of the District Judge. It is then argued that the Fourteenth Amendment has not been adopted, and is not a part of the Constitution of the United States. It was not adopted because the Southern States were not allowed to vote upon its adoption. In any case it is not valid and operative, because it is in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, as laid down and interpreted by Webster in that section of the third article of the Constitution as to treason, and also as to the right of trial by jury. If it inflicts punishment without trial and conviction, it is ex-post-facto, because no law has been passed to carry it into effect, for it expressly provides that such a law must be passed to make it operative. Many authorities were cited in support of the argument. The Court have the question under advisement, and there will likely be an early decision whether or not the writ may issue.

### THE HABEAS CORPUS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

*Ex parte Edward Spangler and Samuel Arnold.*—In the motion-docket of these applications, P. Phillips was called up the petitions, and asked for the grant of the writ, and for a writ of *certiorari* to the War Department for the certified proceedings under which the conviction of the prisoners took place. Mr. Phillips said he did not wish to discuss the questions presented by the petitions, as he thought it was unnecessary to do so. He therefore merely presented a memorandum of authorities. Mr. Attorney-General Evarts being asked by the Court if he had anything to offer in respect of the matter, said he had been served with notice of the motions, but that he should regard the proceedings as *ex parte* unless the Court upon consideration should direct notice to be served upon him. Decision is held under advisement.

### A WESTERN LAND ENTERPRISE OF THE EARLY TIMES.

CONTRACT—PARTNERSHIP—LIMITATION—A REMINISCENCE OF THE SEYMOUR FAMILY.

*Horatio Seymour et al. vs. Lemuel C. P. Freer, Administrator of Jeremiah Price, deceased.*—This is an appeal by the defendants in the original suit from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The petition there filed alleges that on the 9th of May, 1835, an agreement was entered into between Jeremiah Price, deceased, and Henry Seymour, deceased, by which Price agreed to act as the agent of Seymour in the selection and purchase of eligible lands, near town sites, or expected town sites, &c., in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and in the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin. The lands were to be purchased the same year, but only after "the most careful searches and explorations for the most profitable investments," and they were to be sold within five years from that date, upon which sale, after paying all charges and taxes on the investment and seven per cent. interest, the residue was to be theirs. Price was to have one-half of the sum realized from the sale, and no other compensation for his services and expenses of every kind in making the searches and explorations. The sum invested was $5,000, advanced by Seymour, and the titles of all the property purchased were to be taken in the name of Seymour. This agreement, made at Utica, N. Y., is set out in the bill, which then proceeds to recite that Henry Seymour died at Utica in August, 1837, leaving a last will and testament in which were named as heirs at law, Horatio Seymour and John F. Seymour, sons of the testator; Mary F. Miller, wife of Rutger B. Miller; Sophia A. Shonnard, wife of Edward F. Shonnard; Helen C. Lincklaen, wife of Ledyard Lincklaen; and Julia C. Comking, wife of Roscoe Comking; daughters of the testator, and of which Epophro Seymour, of Brattleboro, Vt., Horatio Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., and Origin S. Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn., were named as executors. The estate of the testator was directed in the will to descend to and be distributed among the six children named, as in case of intestacy, except as to the share of Mary F. Miller, wife of Rutger B. Miller, the title whereto was, by the terms of the will, vested in the executors, as trustees, during her life. The executors took upon themselves the trust, but subsequently resigned their charge as trustees of Mary F. Miller, and Edmund A. Wetmore, of the City of Utica, was appointed in their stead, and now holds such trust by appointment of a Court of Chancery. The Summons was duly issued, the parties named as defendants. The bill also shows that about 2,440 acres of land had been purchased under the agreements, none of which was sold within the five years mentioned, from the admission of Illinois up to the filing of the bill, sold about two hundred acres of the land, for the aggregate sum of $69,200, of which complainant admits having received about half, and that a variety of details had been important to the case, but of no interest to the public, are set forth, and it is then said that the defendants have steadily denied the claim made on behalf of Price's estate, and refused to adjust accounts on that basis. The bill then declares the fear of the administrator that in case the residue of the lands should be sold after the time for the conversion into money, including the moneys due on sales already made, or to become due, and the same with moneys now in hand, should be suffered to go into the hands of and be paid over to the numerous heirs and devisees of the testator, or his executors and trustees, beyond the limits, and without the jurisdiction of the Courts of Illinois, where the whole business has been transacted and the profits earned and made, that the rights and interests of the estate of Price in the profits on the investment will be so thoroughly dissipated and placed beyond reach and jurisdiction as to be hardly worth pursuing or asserting. For this reason the bill was filed to obtain an adjustment of the rights of the respective parties by a Court of Equity, and the prayer was that the residue of the lands may be ordered to be sold, and for the appointment of a receiver, &c., and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from any further disposition of the lands, and from further withdrawing from the complainants any moneys derived from sales, &c. All the heirs except Horatio Seymour answer jointly, denying that Price in his lifetime, or the Heirs (Price) claimed, had any right, title to any portion of the profits after the expiration of the five years named in the agreement, or that he pretended to stand in any other relation to the defendants than that of agent, to negotiate sales for them and for their exclusive benefit. It is also pleaded that if Price or his estate had any claims under his agreement with Henry Seymour, by reason of the neglect to sell the lands within five years those claims are cut off by the statute of limitations of the State of Illinois, and the present proceeding cannot be maintained. It is denied that the accounts, as such, bore any concern in the controversy, and averred that they should not have been made defendants. The heirs allege that the executors are not wanting in the ability to dispose of the lands, or to refund any moneys which the Court may adjudge to belong to the estate of Price, and it is submitted that the prayer for an injunction, and for the appointment of a receiver, is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted. The answer of Horatio Seymour avers that Price advised against the sale of the lands, and never made any, and that Price never executed and released of the defendants from any claim or interest under the agreement as set forth in the petition, and treated the defendants as sole owners of the property, and solely entitled to the proceeds, therefor, and never pretended to have any interest; that he refused and omitted to pay the taxes on the property, and only claimed of the defendants a reasonable compensation for his services, but not under the contract made with Henry Seymour. The statute of limitations is set up, as in the answer of the heirs, and all the allegations of the bill inconsistent with the answer are filed and denied. The decree was substantially for the estate of Price, a receiver being appointed, with directions to pay over to the administrator one-half of all the proceeds of sale, after payment of all charges, &c. Appeal is taken to this Court to reverse that decree. The Court below construed the contract as establishing a copartnership between Price and Seymour, and held that the sales made and to be made were to be deemed as being on the joint account of those parties or their estates; no injunction was granted; but as a substitute therefor money in the hands of Mr. Coverly, agent of the devisees of Henry Seymour, proceeds of certain sales, were to be equally divided between the administrator and the devisees. Coventry was appointed receiver, on certain terms of security, to sell the lands at private sale. The appellants contend that no interest of any third party being in question, the sole in inquiry is as to the construction and meaning of the contract between the parties. There is nothing in the policy of the law or in adjudged cases, which requires that they should be considered copartners, or to have a joint interest between themselves to any extent beyond the explicit language of their agreement. The express language of the instrument is that the only compensation Price was to have was the profits to arise upon a sale of the lands within five years from its date; and there is not a word in it which, by any fair intendment, looks to any general interest in him in the nature of the interest of a partner in partnership property. The lands which Price was to select and purchase were to be such as should be "most advantageous to the interest of the said Henry;" and this language contradicts the theory that the services of Price were to be estimated as a contribution toward the purchase of partnership property, or an equivalent to the money to be advanced by Mr. Seymour, and that they or their representatives have a common interest in the lands. These words show that the lands were to be purchased for the general interest of Seymour, and that the interest of Price was only the special one secured to him by the subsequent provision in his favor. The provision that the contracts and conveyances should be made and taken in the name of Seymour, leads to the same conclusion. It is authorized that the provision that the lands shall be purchased "within the present year," and shall be "sold within five years from the present time, and out of the profits which may accrue," and that such purchase and sale shall be paid to the said Jeremiah one-half of the same," renders the construction of the devisees perfectly clear. "Such" purchase and sale mean the purchase to be presently made and a sale to be made within five years. If it had been a general partnership enterprise which was in contemplation, the provision would have been that upon a sale, or sales, of the lands, the net profits should be divided. But as to any sale to be made after that time, there is no provision for a participation by Price. It is further argued that the decrees below cannot be sustained upon the idea that Mr. Seymour or his representatives were in fault in not selling the lands within five years. It is admitted that the lands were unsalable within that time. The point that the rights of Price and his representatives were barred by the lapse of time, and that their action must fail for that cause, is considered clear. Good faith required that Mr. Price should have advised the devisees of Seymour that he claimed a continuing interest; for during all this time—a circumstance of great weight—the burden upon the heirs and devisees of Seymour was increasing at a rapid rate, by the accumulation of interest and taxes, and the expenses of agency. Any idea of the continuance of the contract by mutual consent, is repelled by the circumstance that no such claim is intimated or was ever made or intended by Price. It is finally insisted that it is a fatal defect in the case that the heirs of Price are not made parties. If his representatives have any interest, such interest is an equitable estate of inheritance in the unsold land and in the proceeds of the land sold.

Francis Kernan and H. Denio for appellants; case for appellee submitted on the printed brief of H. F. Mallory.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—FEB. 12.

*Before Judge Monell and a Jury.*

COUNSEL FEES.

*James M. Smith vs. Jacob Duchart.*—This was an action for counsel fees, arising out of the contest some time since waged between the slaughter-house owners and the Board of Health. Plaintiff was retained by a committee on behalf of the slaughter-house owners, to take proceedings to obtain an injunction against the Board of Health restraining them from removing the slaughter-houses above Forty-third street. He received a retaining fee, and a contract to receive $5,000 more, when the injunctions were obtained. The injunctions were obtained and nearly all the parties to the contract paid, except defendant, he having subsequently discovered that he was outside the limit assailed by the Board of Health, and that therefore he would be paying unnecessarily. The amount assessed against each one to the contract for the payment of the $4,000 was $250, and for which suit was brought. The jury found a verdict for $267 50 in favor of plaintiff.

Wm. H. Nafis and James M. Smith for plaintiff; H. Alker and R. Andrews for defendant.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—FEB. 12.

*Before Judge Jones and a Jury.*

ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

*James Ross vs. George Whitfield.*—This was a suit to recover on a note of $800. The note was made by George Whitfield, the defendant, and loaned as an individual accommodation to William H. Merrill, Jr., of the firm of Bullrinkle & Merrill. The firm of Bullrinkle & Merrill discounted the note for Merrill individually, with a knowledge of the character of the note being accommodation, as claimed by Merrill. The firm subsequently failed, and James Ross, as assignee of the firm, brings action on the note. After the evidence was in, the Court held that there was no question of fact to submit to the jury, and decided the questions of law arising out of the relation of Merrill and Bullrinkle as partners in favor of plaintiff, directed the jury to find for plaintiff in the sum of $719 50.

F. J. McKee for plaintiff; A. C. Morris for defendant.

SLANDER.

*Mary Ann Moylan vs. William Crawford.*—This was an action claiming $2,000 damages, arising out of the defendant's having charged plaintiff with keeping a bad house.

It appeared that plaintiff was the tenant of defendant in Forty-sixth-street, and by him dispossessed, he, in Forty-sixth-street, and in the hearing of others, giving as his reason for so dispossessing her that she kept a bad or bed-house. Plaintiff and her brother-in-law testified to the speaking of the words and defendant's refusal to retract. On the part of the defendant it appeared that he merely repeated the representations of the other tenants in the house, and repeated them only in response to plaintiff's demand for his reasons in dispossessing her. It was claimed on defendant's part also that no one had heard it, that it was privileged and without malice. Witnesses were examined who had made the representations to defendant, and who testified to the extent of the parties keeping late hours and having laughing and dancing after 11 P. M. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

Chas. S. Spencer for plaintiff; E. F. Smith for defendant.

### UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

BLAISDELL SENT TO SING SING—HE EXPECTS A PARDON.

It being evident that neither of the cases in which Blaisdell is defendant can be tried at this term of the Court, it was decided on Thursday afternoon to send him to Sing Sing, to serve out the term of three years to which he was sentenced on one count of the indictment under which he was convicted, and, accordingly, on Thursday evening Deputy Marshals McCabe and Robinson went to Ludlow-street Jail to convey him to prison. He seemed somewhat surprised at being sent sooner than he expected, and said: "It is hardly worth while to send me up, as I expect a pardon by Saturday, or by Monday certain, at farthest."

Both Blaisdell and Fullerton may be required as witnesses in the Fullerton case, if it ever comes to trial. There is also an indictment against Blaisdell for subornation of perjury, and an indictment against both Blaisdell and Eckel for conspiring with others in illicitly removing whisky from the distillery at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. Neither of these indictments have been tried. In case Blaisdell and Eckel are wanted as witnesses in the Fullerton case, or are wanted for trial, there is no legal obstacle to their being produced for either or both those purposes.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*Before Commissioner Betts.*

COUNTERFEITER COMMITTED.

*United States vs. Bernard Carnley.*—In this case, in which the defendant was charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 note on Julius Feinholts, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 212 East Broadway, the defendant, not being able to give any satisfactory explanation as to how he obtained the note, was committed for trial.

*Before Commissioner Owen.*

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE—LICHTENHEIM HELD FOR TRIAL.

*United States vs. David Lichtenheim.*—In this case, in which the defendant is charged with having, while acting as an Internal Revenue Inspector, levied blackmail on Oscar Hoym, a cigar manufacturer, to the extent of $10,000, we have been enabled to say:

The Commissioner said he had examined all the testimony carefully, and although there was much that was conflicting, it was evident to his mind that sufficient had been proven to warrant the holding of Lichtenheim for trial, and he would therefore order him into the custody of the Marshal until his bail bond, in the sum of $2,500 had been renewed.

Assistant District-Attorney Ethan Allen said this was a peculiar and a very important case, inasmuch as the defendant was a public officer at the time of committing the crime alleged, and should, therefore, be held to a more strict accountability than a private citizen, as he had violated both his duties as a citizen and as a sworn public officer. For this reason he would therefore ask that the bail be increased to $10,000, to the more certainly secure his (Lichtenheim's) appearance for trial.

Counsel for Lichtenheim asked that the amount be not increased beyond $5,000, as he considered that amount ample in any contingency, and there was no doubt in this case that Lichtenheim would appear for trial.

The bail was fixed at $5,000, but two sureties were required. This bail was subsequently given.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 12.

*By Judge Carazoo.*

Henry C. Price *vs.* Cornelia Price; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the plaintiff is to have the custody of the children.

Mary P. Agnew *vs.* Samuel J. Agnew; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; the plaintiff is to have the custody of the children.

*By Judge Ingraham at Chambers.*

Peter Fuchs et al. *vs.* L. Smith & Co.; attachment vacated on defendant giving the usual bond.

Wm. Connell *vs.* Wm. R. Walton; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

GENERAL TERM.

*Causes argued at the January Term before Justices Monell, Jones and Fithian.*

J. S. Jones et al. *vs.* Alexander Fowler et al.; exceptions sustained; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs, to the defendants to abide the event; opinion by Justice Monell.

Joseph Walsh *vs.* Mary Collins, executrix, &c.; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Fithian.

J. Nelson Luckey *vs.* Thomas Gannon; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Monell.

Patrick O'Beirne *vs.* James Lloyd; judment affirmed; opinion by Justice Jones.

John Doupé *vs.* Sidney C. Genin; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to abide the event; opinion by Justice Monell.

John G. Repplier *vs.* Mathias Bloodgood; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Fithian.

Mary E. Morris, administratrix, *vs.* John F. Kohler; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Monell.

Jean Fontaudin *vs.* August Lachenmeyer; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Monell.

Louisa C. Soutwick *vs.* George W. Southwick; judgment reversed and order of reference vacated; new trial granted with costs to the appellant to abide the event; opinions by Justices Fithian and Jones.

Seymour L. Marsh *vs.* Edward Silsworth, executor; order affirmed with costs; opinions by Justices Fithian and Jones.

ARGUED AT NOVEMBER TERM, 1868.

*Before Justices Monell, Garvin and Jones.*

William E. Hoy *vs.* William Ready, (two cases;) reargument ordered.

ARGUED AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1869.

Chemical Bank *vs.* Thomas J. Barr; the order appealed from in this case must be affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

*By Judge McCunn.*

David R. Dayton *vs.* Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

*By Judge Friedman.*

Sydney H. Carr *vs.* Joseph Kohmer; motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to serve his answer within twenty days.

Henry Hinck *vs.* John S. Williamson; motion granted.

Granville Nicholson et al. *vs.* East Tennessee Zinc Company; motion granted, with stay of proceedings not exceeding thirty days.

Joseph C. Jackson *vs.* Mary Lee; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to serve her answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

A. Hawley Heath et al. *vs.* Isaiah C. Babcock; motion granted.

Abraham S. Hyman, an infant, &c., *vs.* John Johnson; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward Hollister *vs.* Samuel W. Lapsley; motion granted.

Augustus Waterman et al. *vs.* Simon J. Ahern; motion granted without costs.

Henry Samson *vs.* Julius Samson; motion denied, with $10 costs.

William J. Gessner *vs.* Edward Gutman; motion granted and case referred.

James H. Holdane *vs.* J. M. Hines; motion granted.

Sydney H. Carr *vs.* Joseph Kolmer; motion granted.

Marian T. O'Shea *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Jules Stouvenal *vs.* H. L. Bateman et al.; motion granted and commission issued.

Lendall T. Tarbett et al. *vs.* Frederick W. Griffith et al.; motion granted.

Henry Yates et al. *vs.* Abraham Scholles et al.; motion granted.

Joseph Thompson et al. *vs.* Abraham Scholles et al.; motion granted.

George Schaefer *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Granville Nicholson *vs.* East Tennessee Zinc Company et al.; motion for commission granted.

The Central National Bank of New-York *vs.* John Nicholson, (two suits;) motion granted.

Charles L. Halberstead *vs.* John Bradford, motion vacating injunction granted with $10 costs.

Seigmund T. Meyer et al. *vs.* Harris Fregil et al.; motion granted.

Ira E. Doying *vs.* Henry Kroeger et al.; motion granted.

Ira E. Doying *vs.* Mary H. McEvily; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Caverly *vs.* Young; motion granted.

Burode *vs.* Hile; motion denied by default.

### COURT NOTICE.

The United States District Court of this district will open at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst., instead of the usual hour, 11 o'clock A. M.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Before J. K. Hackett, Recorder.*

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two trials were held, two pleas of guilty received, and six sentences pronounced. Two prisoners were acquitted and discharged. The court-room was not as much crowded as it has ordinarily been, on account of an order of Recorder HACKETT directing the Court officers to exclude loafers and vamboonds who have been accustomed to congregate in the court-room and at the entrance.

SENTENCED FOR AN ASSAULT.

Henry Starr, (colored,) pleading guilty to an accession of assault and battery, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner had, on the 28th of January, inflicted severe wounds with a knife upon one of the party among whom the difficulty occurred. The evidence, as advanced on Thursday, showed that the prisoner had also received wounds during the fracas. The Recorder said that he was not disposed to be severe upon the prisoner, under the circumstances, but wished to teach him that he should not use the knife. He pronounced sentence of six months in the Penitentiary.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

James Hart, arraigned for burglary, was delivered to an officer who came to the court with a requisition for him. The prisoner was an escaped convict from Sing Sing, having been sent there for burglary, and having two more years to serve. The Assistant District-Attorney said he supposed to the return of the prisoner to Sing Sing, as he thought the evidence was insufficient to convict him on the charge for which he was arraigned.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

Charles Newman was brought before the Court on an accusation of forgery, and received a trial. Evidence was produced that the prisoner had brought a forged order to the shoe store of James C. Howard, No. 38 Cortlandt-street, for twenty-four pairs of shoes. Before the close of the trial the prisoner withdrew his plea. The Recorder said he should deal leniently with the prisoner on account of representations made of previous good character, and sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY CASE.

The next case called was an alleged assault and robbery by five colored men, who were tried in a body for the offence. Their names were as follows: James Brown, John Willis, William Hassett, Solomon Green and Reuben Smith. The complainant, Wm. Briggs, (colored,) said he was at a gambling-house at No. 59 Thompson-street on the 2d inst., playing "against the monte." When he went in there were but 14 persons present. On going out of the door the prisoner Smith took him around the neck, while Green took his money out of his vest pocket. Hassett and Willis had hold of him at the time, Willis pulling him out over his head. James Brown had his hands on him, (the complainant,) but he believed tried to help him. James Veasie (colored) testified that he saw the assault and trouble, and was arrested soon after the affair, but discharged. He thought Brown had nothing to do with the robbery, and had known him to be of good character, he having been associated with his (the witness') partner's brother. Witness said he and a partner carried on the bootblack business. He also said about thirty people were in the room at the time of the trouble.

C. S. Spencer, Esq., defended the prisoners with his characteristic energy and persistency.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny of all except Brown, who was acquitted and discharged.

A motion was denied to set aside the verdict, and the sentences pronounced, having reference to the degree of participation in the crime, were as follows: Reuben Smith, two years in the State Prison; Solomon Green, two years in the State Prison; John Willis, one year in the Penitentiary; Wm. Hassett, thirty days in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to Monday, at 11 A. M.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

*Before Commissioner Jones.*

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Wm. J. Korn, J. L. Laidlaw, H. A. Dickinson and O. V. Wilson were taken before the United States Commissioner yesterday.

United States District-Attorney Tracy moved that the case of O. V. Wilson be incorporated with the cases of the other accused. The motion was granted.

Mr. Tracy then opened the case for the Government. He said: The offence for which the defendants were arrested was briefly as follows: About 1862 a law was passed imposing an Internal Revenue tax on articles manufactured, with a provision that if any of the articles were afterward exported, an amount should be repaid to the exporter equal to the amount originally paid. That was called the "drawback." It transpired that in the latter part of 1868 a scheme was concocted in New-York for the purpose of defrauding the Government by means of fraudulent claims for "drawback." It was put in operation in November, 1866, and he believed that he should be able to show that the defendants had taken part in that conspiracy. Mr. Tracy then described the manner in which the frauds had been perpetrated, which was the same as already published in detail in the TIMES, and stated that the fraud consisted in obtaining false certificates from the Custom-house that the goods had been exported, and thus the claims for "drawback" were made out on false certificates. The point on which the whole thing hinged was, therefore, the New-York Custom-house, as, if no false certificate had been granted, the claims could not have been made. The papers obtained from the Custom-house were only true ones, but they were fraudulent and some of them forgeries. A manifest, purporting to be signed by Charles H. Marshall, of New-York, for goods shipped, was a forgery. The person by whom those papers were presented to one Theriot who had continued to do so for nearly three years, and during that time the claims had amounted to the enormous sum of nearly $700,000, which had been paid on certificates by Theriot. The papers were afterward signed by the Deputy Collectors, who, of course, signed them on the representations made by Theriot. From what had been learned the Deputy Collectors did not appear to be at all to blame in the matter, as they could not be expected to make a personal examination to ascertain whether all the facts certified to by Theriot were correct. Mr. Korn was a few years operating as clerk to a Custom-house broker. He was then 15 years of age, and received $3 per week. Having acquired a knowledge of the profits realized by his employer, he seemed to have conceived the idea that he also could carry on the business. To do so he appeared to have taken into partnership with him a man named Hollenbeck, and also Laidlaw. Wilson and Dickinson, Korn and Reisenberg were the principals in obtaining certificates from the Internal Revenue officers that certain goods had been exported, and also in collecting the drawback claims. They obtained many of these fraudulent papers from J. L. Laidlaw, who was Deputy Collector of the Second Internal Revenue District, who testified that the taxes had been paid on certain manufactured goods. Laidlaw knew that the papers were fraudulent, but he (Mr. Tracy) should show that it would be shown that Laidlaw had signed about 180 fraudulent bonds, and that he had received money for so doing. Theriot, the Custom-house clerk, was the party by whom the certificates were made, which certified that the goods had been exported. It was claimed that he did so without any examination whatever, and in extenuation thereof he claimed that he was but following the usual plan adopted by the Custom-house officials. It would be shown that Theriot had also received money from the accused parties for signing the certificates. The evidence, he believed, would be conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoners.

*Samuel T. Blatchford* testified as follows: I am a Deputy Collector in the Custom-house, and was in the Auditor's Department previous to 1867; also Special Statistical Bureau is in that Department; I know C. J. Theriot; he was an officer of the Custom-house in December, 1867; he was one of the clerks in the Export Bureau; Reisenberg's and Korn's papers are kept in that Bureau; all outward manifests going to foreign ports are kept there; I know Theriot's handwriting; I have seen him write.

Mr. Tracy then presented to the witness the Fifth Auditor's report, numbered 47,553, purporting to be a claim of Zeno T. Cozzens for drawback, amounting to $3,280 80, which had been signed by Laidlaw and Theriot. There were certificates that the Internal Revenue tax had been paid on thirty-seven cases of felt hats, and that the same goods had been exported by Zeno T. Cozzens, and that they would not be relanded within the limits of the United States; witness had examined the parts of the paper containing the manifest, and compared it with the Custom-house records; there was no account of any such shipment on file in the Custom-house. Theriot's signature on the paper was recognized by the witness, who said it was part of Theriot's business to compare the certificate with the original outward manifest, and if it agreed with the original manifest then Theriot signed it; his certificate was the basis of all the other signatures; merchants and brokers prepared the papers for the clerk in the Statistical Bureau; the business is generally done by Custom-house brokers, who present their own papers to the clerk, whose duty it is to examine them and put the first check upon the papers; witness was chief clerk of that department; the check was then taken to the Deputy Collector, the Cashier, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house seal; Theriot was, he thought, about 24 years of age; there were no records in the Custom-house by which to ascertain what claims for drawback had been certified to. A large number of other reports from the Fifth Auditor's office, on which claims for drawback had been received by Korn and others, were shown. All the papers, with one exception, had been examined by witness and his assistants in the Custom-house. There were no records there of any shipment as mentioned in the certificates. The names of the ships were correct, but the goods were never exported. Witness has a large number of similar papers in his possession, the examination of which has not yet been concluded. The certificates had all been signed by Theriot.

Mr. Tracy said that to complete the examination of certificates it would be necessary for them to be compared with the drafts in the Fifth Auditor's office, for the purpose of ascertaining to whom the money had been paid. For this purpose they would have to be placed in the hands of a clerk from the Auditor's office, and he therefore moved that the case should be adjourned until next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to and the case was adjourned until next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

### POLICE TRIALS.

*Before Commissioner Manierre.*

Commissioner MANIERRE had before him, yesterday, twenty-five patrolmen to answer various complaints. Commissioner Shaw, of the Frontier, (Buffalo,) Police, was an interested spectator of the workings of the machine.

DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER HE WAS STRUCK.

Sidney Vredenburgh, patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged with intoxication—a capital offence when proved. It was in some respects a queer case.

It appeared that Boundsman

ner to choice, for local use, @ 20½ fm. Straw lots dull at 85c.@$1 25 for long and short, @ 100 fm.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including Amer can at 5c.@12c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old. N. Y. trade is selected from New York State; 1868, Wisconsin, &c., @10c.; Wisconsin, &c.,@10c.; Michigan, &c.,@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@6c. @ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. Lamar White notices that the accumulative demand continues quite brisk, while that for consumption and export has largely fallen off. According to our Custom-house returns, only 100 bales were shipped to England last week. We are inclined to account for this great falling off, unless it be that shippers have just discovered the important fact that it is poor paying and risky business. Speculators are now buying largely, under the impression that money can be made during the Summer months. We hope their expectations may be fully realized, though we can see nothing new to warrant any improvement in the price of last Hops. Scarcely any of the Eastern crop has yet been moved, while throughout the West and Central New-York, at least one-third of the crop is believed to be held and unsold. Within the next 30 days, the subject of "plowing up" will be pretty generally settled in the minds of growers. The opinion still prevails here, that Western growers will not be able to obtain their yards another year, and that there will be more yards plowed up in New-York than usual. The Detroit *Tribune*, commenting upon this subject, says: : The information that we have received, leads us to the firmest conclusion relative to the plowing-up of the yards in this State. The very fact that an impression prevails among our growers generally, that yards are likely largely to be destroyed this Spring, and used for other crops, leads to a different result, as growers in each section conclude that if there is a general destruction of yards at other points, the market will be better another year, and therefore they will keep theirs and make one more trial. We have very reliable information that this conclusion is being arrived at very generally throughout the State, and that nearly all growers are determined to make one more trial.' We believe the question of prices next season, will be governed more by the condition of the crop here and in foreign countries, just before picking, than by a reduction of acreage. The reports we are now receiving from Wisconsin, leads us to the conclusion that about one-third of the yards picked last Fall, are likely to be plowed up; that is to say, a yard of 30 acres is to be reduced to 20, and yards of 20 acres will be reduced to 12 and 15. Many yards will be entirely plowed up, while many others will not be deepened at all. Growers who can work their yards without being dependent upon outside labor, will do so. There probably will be fewer new yards planted in the Spring, than for many years past. The fact is, Hop culture is greatly overdone, both in this country and in Europe, therefore, the best plan we can now devise, in order to restore a healthy trade and bring about higher prices, is to 'plow up,' otherwise, 'drink more beer.' Exports for the week to London, 100 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Jan. 23: : Since we last wrote our market has not been so well supported. During the week sales have been insignificant, and although we cannot report lower prices, we are unable to write them firm. American samples have been largely offered of late by outsiders, with a view of forcing sales, and the result has been that large parcels have been offered at a considerably lower rate. Here and there small sales have been effected, but the business done has been at very low prices, ranging from 50s. to 70s. @ cwt. Continental reports are discouraging, business being very slack at declining prices.'

HIDES—The light offerings and the firmness of holders check operations. The recent sales, though on a restricted scale, show a strong and rising market.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $245@$275 for dressed, @ ton; Jute at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, per lb.; Manilla, 11¾c.@11¾c., gold, @ lb.

SUGAR—Has been salable and steady at $3 for Eastern, @ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, @ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$19 50 @ thousand.

LEATHER—Has been fairly in sole commes, and prices favor sellers, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middl'g, 29¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28¾c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26¾c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@ 22¾c.; Hemlock, Poor to rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@ 42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.;Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, @ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been more active and quoted very firm, on a stock of 15,157 hhds. and 2,800 bbls. We quote: Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 36c.@50c.; English Island at 50c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@82½c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little inquiry for any description, and prices have shown little variation. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 56¾c.@ 57¾c.; Rosin at $2 60 and $3 for Strained, and $5 50 @ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 @ bbl.

OILS—The market continues dull yet steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 26@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 26@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 77½; Red Oil at 90c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive at $1 95 @ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request at 22¾c. @23c. for Crude in bulk; 28¼c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38½c. for Refined @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, and quoted heavy in price. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32 @ bbl., and $33 asked for Mess; $32 for Prime Mess, and $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26 25@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, @ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, on private terms. Beef is very likely to be plowed up; fed is tied on hand and much lower, at 13¼c.@14½c. for Western, and 14¾c.@15c. for City, @ lb. Cut Meats are in less request at unchanged prices. Sales reported to 220 packages, at 17¾c.@18¾c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon continues quiet and drooping. Sales 135 boxes, including Cumberlands, Sides, at 15¾c.@16c., and Ribs at 16c.@16½c., @ lb. Lard has been quiet and much depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 180 tierces and bbls. at 13c.@13¼c. for Poor to Choice; chiefly at 13 1-16c.@13¼c. for City, and 12¾c.@13c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, @ lb. Sales were also made of 2,500 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' and buyers' options, February to and including August delivery, at 20c.@20¼c. @ lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $12@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 250 bbls. Tierces are quoted nearly nominal, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $31@$37 @ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $30@$34 @ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been less sought after. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, @ lb..... @45

Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, @ lb..... @44

Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, @ lb..... @43

Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, @ lb..... @42

Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, @ lb...38 @40

State half firkin tubs, Extra, @ lb..... @42

State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good..... @41

Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, @ lb.41 @43

Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, @ lb.....38 @40

Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, @ lb..... @40

Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, @ lb.35 @37

Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, @ lb.....38 @36

Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, @ lb.....32 @35

Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, @ lb.....28 @30

Common Western, @ lb.....25 @27

Western Rolls, @ lb.....28 @32

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, @ lb.....20 @21

Factory dairies, fair quality, @ lb.....18 @19

Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, @ lb..19 @20

Farm dairies, fair to good, @ lb.....17 @18

Orange County, Skimmed Cheese.....9 @13

RICE—There has been a moderate call for destrable lots at uniform prices; Chitts, 4¾c.; Broken Rice, 6¼c. @7c.; Fair Rangoon, 8¾c.; good Rangoon, 9¼c.; Prime Rangoon, 9¾c.; Common Carolina, 8c.; Fair Carolina, 8¼c.; Good Carolina, 9¼c.@9 10c.; Prime Carolina, 10¾c.@ 10¾c.; Extra Prime Carolina, 10¾c. @ lb. Rice Meal at $22@$25 @ ton; Rice Polish at $40@$42 50 @ ton.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited request, including Turk's Island at 42c.@44c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 85 @$1 90; do. Fine, at $2 50@$2 85 @ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been in rather more demand at 7¾c. gold, for Crude, and 15¾c., currency, for pure Refined, @ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted more attention, including Honduras Deer, 48c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 48c.@ 50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.@42c.; Para, 60c., gold, @ lb. Tampico Goat, 45c.@50c.; Matamoras, 45c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, @ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacoa, 47½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 48c., currency; Madras, 55c.@70c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, including Castile at 14¾c.@15c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c. @ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand, including Mace at 95c.@96c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@92c.; Cassia at 50c.; Cloves at 20c.@23½c.; Pepper at 23¾c. @23¾c.; Pimento at 20c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, @ lb.

SUGARS—An active inquiry, partly speculative, has been experienced since our last, at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@14¼c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13¾c. @ lb. Refined Sugars have been in brisk request at 14¾c.@ 17¾c. @ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 17¾c.; Granulated, 17¾c.; Ground, 17¾c.; White A, 16¾c.; Yellow C, 16c., cash, @ lb.

TALLOW—The market has been quite dull to-day; sales of 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 29,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@20c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 13½c.@14c. @ lb.

TEAS—Have been in some request and quoted steady, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from 81 @$1 20; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c. @$1 20; Uncolored Japan at from 82½c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@ $1 80 @ lb.

TOBACCO—The main inquiry has been for Seed Leaf, Kentucky having attracted little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 61 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@15c.; 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 13¼c.; 120 cases State Seed Leaf at 8¼c.@13c. @ lb. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@ 12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c. @14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections 14½c. @16c. @ lb. *Seed Leaf.*—Tobacco—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrapper lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@55c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 16c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6¾c.@7½c.; average lots, 8¾c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@ 35c. @ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Havana, Common, 75c.@ 80c.; Good, 85c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 07½; Yara, cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lots, 82½c.@83c. @ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 12¾c.@13c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20¼c.@23c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

WOOL—There has been a moderate inquiry for most descriptions at steady rates.

*Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.*

| | @ lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan, Indiana.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 46@50 |
| ¾ and ½ blood fleece | 45@46 |
| Common and ¼ fleece | 42@44 |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 60@65 |
| Extra and X X fleece | 48@55 |
| ¾ and ½ blood fleece | 47@50 |
| Common and ¼ | 42@45 |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 45@48 |
| ¾ and ½ blood fleece | 44@47 |
| Common and ¼ fleece | 40@43 |
| *Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 40@50 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 30@35 |
| Unwashed fleeces, burry | 30@35 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Washed fleece | @ |
| Unwashed fleece, medium to fine | 30@38 |
| Common fleece | 26@28 |
| Common fleece, burry | 23@25 |
| *California.* | |
| Spring Clip, A. P | 33@36 |
| Spring Clip, A 1 | 30@33 |
| Spring Clip, A. 2 | 27@30 |
| Spring Clip, B | 24@26 |
| Spring Clip, S | 20@30 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A P | 27@30 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1 | 24@27 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2 | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, B | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, S | 21@25 |
| Burry Lots, &c. @10c. @ lb. less. | |
| Pulled, extra | 30@40 |
| Pulled, super | 30@38 |
| Pulled, low | 24@30 |
| *Pulled Wool.* | |
| Extra | 45@52 |
| Super | 44@50 |
| No. 1 | 38@43 |
| No. 2 | 34@38 |
| Lambs | 42@47 |
| Western limed pulled | 40@48 |
| Southern limed pulled | 35@40 |
| Usb washed pulled | 32@36 |

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, yet quoted about steady. For Liverpool, there were taken some lots of Wood at 30s. @ ton; also, by steamer, 2,800 bales Cotton at ¼d. @ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. @ bbl.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d. @ bushel.

## Transfers of Real Estate.

### NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., No. 228, 23x100..... $6,000
Delancey-st., No. 230, 23x100..... 14,350
Plots Nos. 85, 104 and 125, Dyckman's estate..... 22,800
Plots Nos. 2 and 3, Dyckman's estate..... 18,250
3d-st., n. s., 375.5 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25.8x86..... 21,700
10th-st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8..... 21,000
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x100..... 5,000
20th-st., s. e. corner of 1st-av., 22x66..... 29,700
40th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9..... nom.
44th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100..... 16,250
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.5..... 1,500
83d-st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 12,500
83d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5..... 35,000
66th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5..... 26,000
66th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5, deed dated 1866..... 16,400
76th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2..... 1,400
76th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 175x100.2..... } 35,000
76th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.2..... }
101st-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11..... 3,925
118th-st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 150x100.10..... 15,000
121st-st., s. s. 165 ft., e. of 4th-av., 100x100, 4 part. 1,700
Avenue B, s. e. corner of 12th-st., 25.5x96..... 31,300
Avenue D, e. s., 71.8 ft. n. of 10th-st., 48.8x98..... } 18,050
11th-st., s. s. 80 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x94.9..... }
1st-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 50.2x106.5..... 18,200
7th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 50x100..... 38,000
7th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100..... 15,500
Canal-st., n. s., 21.10 ft. w. of Ludlow-st., 21x50.. 7,500
1st-av., s. e. corner of 109th-st., 95x100.10..... 5,500
1st-av., s. e., corner, 109th-st., 96x100.10..... 4,000

*Leases Recorded.*

Broadway, No. 206, store, 2 years, per year..... $4,500
Bowery, No. 673, 3 years, per year..... 1,600
East Broadway, No. 72, 5 years, per year..... 1,200
Grand-st., No. 309, 3 years, per year, 1st year, 1,200; 2d year, 1,400; 3d year..... 1,500
Grand-st., No. 125, 7 years, per year..... 1,500
Madison-st., No. 37, 10 years, per year..... 1,200
Monroe-st., n. s., 48.7 ft. w. of Governeur-st., 16.8 x61.2, 21 years, per year..... 120
Washington-st., No. 513, 3 years, per year..... 3,000
Willett-st., No. 62, (store, &c.,) 3 years, per year. 540
3d-av., n. e. corner of 81st-st., 4 years, per year... 400
6th-av., No. 719, 4 years, per year..... 3,750

### KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Adelphi-st., e. s., 109.5 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 12.6x80. $14,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100..... 531
Boerum-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100.. 1,000
Butler-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x121.. 1,000
Dean-st., corner line, 150 ft. w. of Troy-av., 142.2x 100..... 4,500
Eagle-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100.. 1,300
Hooper-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x87..... 1,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 39.6 x¼ block..... 2,800
Lefferts-st., n. s., 168.1 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 40x 125..... 14,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Boerum-st., 25x100. 2,000
Mill-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100..... 900
Pacific-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100.. 9000
Pacific-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100.. 11,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100.. 9,500
Pulaski-st., n. s., 70.9 ft. w. of Reid-av., 47.7x98.4x 83.2x47.7..... 12,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lee-av., 25x100..... 2,500
Smith-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x100..... 2,030
Taylor-st., n. s., 40.2 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 60x102 98.2x78.6..... 9,000
Washington and Adams sts., s. w. corner, 100x39 x100x38..... 4,750
Woodhull-st., No. 61, near Hicks-st., (Agst.)..... 6,500
Wyckoff-av., s. s., 242.4 ft. e. of Troy-av., 22x100.. 550
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 287 ft. e. of Troy-av., 25x100.... 825
North 6th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100.... 2,000
North 8th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100.... 900
20th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 40x100.5..... 1,000
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.2x25.3x100 250
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50.4 ft. e. of Shepperd-av., 25 x95..... 675
Atlantic-av., n. s., 75.3 ft. e. of Shepperd-av., 25 x95..... 1,100
Baltic-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100... 900
Bedford-av., s. s., 244 ft. e. of Grand-av.....
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 44 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x76..... 5,000
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x80..... 6,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 234 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 21x 100..... 2,650
Lee-av., s. s., 47 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 25x80..... 2,500
Lee-av., s. s., 45 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 22x80..... 1,500
Lee-av., s. s., 28 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 22x80..... 3,000
Madison-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100.. 6,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100.. 1,000
Madison-av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100.. 1,600
Putnam-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100.. 3,650
Myrtle-av., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Ryerson-st., 25x84.... 7,500
Park-av. and Adelphi-st., easterly corner, 55.10x 80.8x42.8x25.6x117.8..... 15,000
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, block No. 1, (9th Ward,) ½ share Lots 1,200

*Leases Recorded.*

Grand-st., n. s., No. 6½, store, &c., 3 years, per year..... $500
Graham-av. and Johnson-st., n. e. corner, 2 houses, 5 years, per year..... 1,750
Liberty and Schenck avs., n. e. corner, 1st floor, &c., 3 years, per year..... 300
North 1st-st., No. 96, house, 5 years, per year.... 600
3d-av. and 18th-st., s. w. corner, house 1st year 1,100
and store, 4 7-12 years, per year..... 3d year 1,200

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Cortlandt.*

Brown and Broad sts., s. w. cor., 35x110..... $500

*East Chester.*

Fleetwood-av., c. s., lots Nos. 45 to 48 inclusive, Fleetwood, 224x400..... $650

*Ostining.*

Albany Post road and Albion-av., n. w. corner, 133x347..... $3,000

*Pelham.*

City Island, Horton's property, adjoining C. Lawrence's, 100x120..... $800

*West Farms.*

Jefferson-av., n. w. s., lots Nos. 47, 48, map Ryer's estate, 50x200..... $663
Jefferson-av., s. e. s., lot No. 123, map Ryer's estate, 25x100.....
Locust-av., n. w. s., lot, 100x196..... 1,500
Morris-st. and Madison-av., n. e. corner, 50x125.. 1,513
Virginia-st., w. s., adj. Thos. Bassford's, 50x125.. 600

*White Plains.*

Newly-opened street from Spring to Lexington avs., Wm. Fetterich..... $2,000

### NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

Bank-st., n. s., 48 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 24x102..... $3,650
Liberty-st., adj. 1st, Church property, Thompson's, 27x100..... 5,000
Mill-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Stone-st., 25x100..... 200
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., adjoining Trimble's, 22x81..... 625

*Belleville.*

Isaac-st., c. s., adjoining H. Osborn's, 20x30..... $300
Isaac-st., 20 ft. e. of (rear lot) P. W. Sandford's, 31x106..... 900

*Clinton.*

Humes-st., e. s., 415 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 5x100..... $300

*East Orange.*

Main and Halstead sts., s. e. corner, 125x411..... $7,000

*Jersey City.*

Mercer-st., w. s., lot No. 5, block No. 42, Van Vorst's, 21x100..... $13,000

*Hudson City.*

Clinton-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x100..... $160
Meadow-st., w. s., 190 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100..... 8,750

*Hudson City.*

Lot Nos. 1 and 58, block No. 7, near Reservoir... $2,500

*Bergen.*

Pine-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Lafayette-st., 25x100..... $4,000
Whiton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Maple-st., 100x100.... 1,000

*Harrison.*

Hamilton-st., s. s., 650 ft. w. of John-st., 25x95.... $205
John-st., e. s., 169 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x97.9.... 2,500

*Union.*

Guttenberg R. R., West Hoboken Homestead Association, 172x378..... 1,000

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts —21.

The minutes of meeting held February eight were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, at the Public offices of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be closed at three o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Madison-avenue and Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where they now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Gregory, to place a bay window on the building at the southwest corner of Forty-first-street and Lexington-avenue; such premises being situated on the northwesterly corner of Park-avenue and East Thirty-seventh-street, said window to be erected under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Harlem River to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, from Avenue St. Nicholas, or Ninth-avenue, to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventh-avenue, from Eighteenth-street to Nineteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas-lamp posts be placed and lamps lighted on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, as a donation to the said Church in payment of assessments for the work of paving with trap-block pavement, Park-avenue, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of the public parks be and is hereby raised from three dollars per day to one hundred dollars per month, the same take effect on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Clerk to the City Librarian, whose duty it shall be to keep a correct record of the list of all books, pamphlets, pictures, and other properties contained in the City Library, to classify the same, and to attend to foreign and domestic exchanges, for which services he shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of the proper appropriation.

Assistant Alderman John Reilly moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Clerk in his office, to be denominated the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

The President moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Board Assistant Aldermen, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

And the paper, as amended, was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James S. Knipe, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church, in Seventh-avenue, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents, to enable said Board to pay for the extension of Church-street, the same to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Resolved, That the Evening Telegram be and it is hereby designated and appointed as one of the Corporation papers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superiores of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Star of the Sea), for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Order, to enable the Sisters to provide additional room for the poor children cared for and educated by the Order—said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Assistant Alderman Pettit moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Assistant Alderman Pettit moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Ninth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Richard Brennan, Pastor of the Church of Holy Name, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and twelve cents, as a donation to enable him to pay an assessment on the said property, together with interest, the said assessment having been made against said church for a new public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, on Broadway, said church being situate on the sixty-seventh-street and Broadway, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Street Department, transmitting apportionment of assessments in the matter of sewer in Fifty-seventh-street; public drive; sewers in One-Hundred-and-Twenty-eighth-street, Seventy-fourth-street, Sixty-first-street, Windsor-street paving; regulating, grading, &c., One-Hundred-and-Twenty-fourth-street; Rector-street paving; Worth-street extension; sewer in Geerck-street; Thirty-second-street trap-block pavement; Forty-fifth-street sewer; paving Murray-street; paving Thirty-fifth-street, and extension of Church-street.

Ordered on file.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Harlem Yacht Club to attend their first annual reception, at National Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, February seventeen.

Which was accepted.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from Company Seventy-first Regiment National Guard State of New-York, to attend their reception, at the Academy of Music, February twenty-two.

Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Coenties-slip, from Pearl-street to South-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts —21.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bill of Thomas Kelly, contractor for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Madison-avenue and Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where they now laid are, in the opinion of the

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1869.



**Announcements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Stateo, Mme. Collins, Sig. Brignoli and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostes, Mlle. Desclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadic, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Deschesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddard, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli. Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIVE INDIAN and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW, COBBLER AND TAILOR, &c. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
Mme. VON BAERNDORF in three characters

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.



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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Late advices represent that the Shah of Persia has gone to Bagdad at the head of his army, and that Turkish troops are being pushed forward to the Persian frontier. A collision between these armies is pronounced to be imminent.

The Constitutional Cortes of Spain was formally opened at Madrid on Thursday. The city was gaily decorated in honor of the event, and the day was regarded as a holiday. Marshal SERRANO, President of the Ministry, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Cortes.

### CONGRESS.

An attempt was made in the Senate yesterday to bring up the bill providing for a line of American steamships to Europe, but the expiration of the morning hour cut off debate. The Currency bill was then taken up, and the Senate was addressed by Mr. MORTON and Mr. WILLIAMS on that subject. Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. FESSENDEN also spoke briefly, after which a recess till evening was taken. The Senate, at its evening session, resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The appropriation for removing obstructions at Hell Gate was reduced to $215,000. Several other reductions in the appropriations were made, and the Senate adjourned.

The House Naval Committee reported a bill to pay to Commodore WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the war steamer *Kearsarge* the sum of $190,000 as prize money, that sum being the estimated value of the rebel pirate *Alabama*, which was destroyed by the *Kearsarge*. An amendment was adopted providing that no part of the money should be paid to an assignee of any mariner, and the bill was passed. The House then resumed debate on Mr. BUTLER'S privileged resolution protesting against the action of the Senate while the two Houses in Joint Convention were counting the electoral votes. Mr. DAWES officiated as Speaker *pro tem.* Mr. LOGAN spoke in opposition to Mr. BUTLER'S resolution. Mr. BUTLER replied, disclaiming all intention of censuring the presiding officer of the Senate personally, but insisting that the rights of the House had been invaded. He accepted a substitute providing that the subject of amending the rules to govern the proceedings of the Joint Convention while counting the electoral vote, be referred to a select committee of five. Mr. LOGAN again took the floor, and at the conclusion of his remarks moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 120, nays 53. The bill providing for the building of a railroad from Washington to New-York was then passed—yeas 100, nays 54. The House then took a recess till evening. At the evening session the House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Internal Revenue bill, but did not dispose of all the amendments offered

### GENERAL.

A dispatch from New-Orleans reports the burning of the steamboat *Nellie Stevens* in Lake Caddo, in the Red River, on Thursday night. She had a large number of passengers on board, sixty-three of whom lost their lives. The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson, Texas. The steamboat and her cargo are a total loss.

We print elsewhere an interesting letter from our Havana correspondent, dated Feb. 6. The views and principles of the ultra Spanish party in the Island are expressed therein by a series of terse resolutions, which we give in full.

A Washington correspondent writes that Gen. GRANT will give Gen. SHERMAN any position he may want, and that the latter will probably decline going into the Cabinet, but will accept the mission to England.

WM. A. ROBINSON, an old citizen of Jacksonville, Ill., who has heretofore borne a highly respectable character, has been arrested on the charge of being the assassin of Hon. MURRY MCCONNELL. Much excitement exists throughout the State in relation to the murder.

Gov. GEARY has recalled the death warrants issued by him for the execution of WILLIAM BROOKS and CHARLES ORME, for the murder of THEODORE BRODHEAD, a writ of error in their cases having been granted, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ANGEL, for many years connected with the political history of the State, died on Tuesday at his residence in Morrisania, aged 56 years, of disease of the heart. He served three years as State Prison Inspector, and one year as member of Assembly from Cattaraugus County.

Tables just prepared at the Treasury Department show that there are now 818 gaugers, 1,094 storekeepers and 653 warehouses supported by Government for the benefit of whisky distillers, at an expense of nearly $2,000,000 annually. The distillers paid these expenses themselves until July, 1866, and there is now talk of going back to the old system.

A Providence paper announces that a ropewalker will begin on the 1st of June the feat of propelling a velocipede 3,000 miles in thirty days, averaging 100 miles a day, for a wager of $5,000. During the trip he is to ride the velocipede 150 miles in twenty-four hours, and only one trial will be allowed.

A special dispatch from Kokomo, Ind., announces the nomination of Hon. J. N. TYNER as member of Congress for the Eighth District, to succeed Hon. D. D. PRATT, elected to the United States Senate.

Miss MILLER, of Giles County, Va., aged about 25 years, was burnt to death on last Sunday. She had been a helpless invalid for some years and fell with her head in the fire, while the rest of the family were absent at dinner.

Resolutions condemning railroad subsidies, which were introduced in the Republican State Convention of Michigan, at Lansing, on Wednesday, were laid upon the table by a small majority, the principal objection uttered against them being that the subject was non-political. The Legislature of the State had previously expressed its disapproval of these subsidies.

ALANSON STEWART and FRANK FRASER, employed in the Pembroke Mills at Suncook, N. H., were burned to death on Thursday by the accidental ignition of naphtha, while repairing a leak in a gas pipe.

Two men, named JOSEPH YATES and THOS. TURNER, were instantly killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardville, Conn., on Thursday.

The Coöperative Printing Company held a meeting last night at Botanic Hall, and elected a temporary Board of Directors.

The Junior Exhibition of the College of the City of New-York took place at Steinway Hall last evening.

Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., delivered his lecture, entitled "A few Words about Words," at Lyric Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church.

Two decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court of this district yesterday. In each case the custody of the children was awarded to the plaintiff.

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats is still in session at the Metropolitan Hotel. Five cases are before it for investigation—four from this City, and one from Richmond County.

ALVAH BLAISDELL, convicted of defrauding the Government, has been taken to the Sing Sing State Prison. He declares that he will certainly be pardoned in a few days.

Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON, the newly-appointed Inspector of Police, took the oath of office at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. He will enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of his place.

The clothing cutters and printers on strike met at No. 10 Stanton-street and No. 68 East Broadway, respectively, as they have been doing for a fortnight past, transacted routine business, and received Vigilance Committee reports. The printers held a meeting in the evening to organize a coöperative association.

The National Association of Jersey City, among whose members are many prominent citizens, gave a supper at No. 146 Newark-avenue, in honor of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, last evening. The Lincoln Association also observed the day by a supper at Cooper's Hall.

Wall-street witnessed a sudden revival of activity in the Public Funds yesterday, and a marked improvement in prices, influenced by the increased ease in money, the light offerings of bonds, the favorable reports from Washington relative to the current yield of the customs and excises, and the confident belief of even street operators that the impending change in the national Administration will decidedly strengthen and augment the national credit in the money markets of the world. Nearly all the large houses were buying freely in anticipation of a brisk call for the coin-bearing bonds through the Spring months, and a consequent additional advance in values. Gold closed at 135@135¼. Exchange on London, 109½. Stocks tamer and irregular.

The general and family markets showed less animation. Cotton, Pork, Lard and Hogs were cheaper; Corn, Oats, Sugars and Molasses firmer. Freights dull but steady.

### Crime in Our City and Its Punishment—Duty and Action of Our Judges.

In common with the whole community we are greatly delighted at the just severity with which our Judges seem resolved to punish the desperate criminals of our City, when convicted of crime. This is the only process by which crime can be checked and society protected from its ravages. The machinery of the law is the only organized method by which society can defend itself against the ferocity and brutal passions of its foes. It is only when *that* fails—when the Police fails to detect and arrest, and Judges and jurors fail to convict and to punish, the perpetrators of crime—that men begin to think of Vigilance Committees, or of some other means of protecting themselves.

But the officers of the law constitute the best possible Vigilance Commitee when they will do their duty. They have all the power of the community at their disposal. They have the respect and support of the people, and they command the deference and respect of the very men whose crimes it is their business to repress and punish. So long as their official conduct inspires the belief that they are honest and faithful in performing the duties for which they exist, they will have everything which the people can give them, and which is essential to the execution of their trust.

The people of this City have been startled and alarmed at the prevalence of crime, only because they have come to distrust the action of their official guardians and protectors. The Police has seemed inadequate or incompetent to its task. The Judges have seemed lenient to criminals and tolerant of crime. The fact that they depend on the popular vote for their offices,—that this vote is controlled entirely by party machinery, and that the criminal classes, the professional thieves and assassins and the organized gangs of rowdies and ruffians, who resort to crime of any sort as to any other amusement or convenience, have so large a share of influence and control over the machinery of political parties, has filled the public with the belief that the Judges *court the favor* of these large classes of voters and give them impunity for their crimes, as a consideration for their support at elections. Nothing can be more fatal to the safety of society, or more utterly destructive of that reliance upon law which is its only ground of security, than such an impression; and our Judges can do nothing more damaging to themselves than to encourage it, or do anything which shall give it strength. And in the present state of affairs, and in the present temper of the public mind, the best service they can do themselves and the community, is to show a determined purpose to *crush out crime, by the swiftest and severest punishments which the law will permit them to inflict.* Such action will restore the confidence of the public, and will inspire a salutary and greatly-needed dread in the criminal mind, for the administration of the law.

Our Judges,—especially those of them of whom most distrust has hitherto been entertained,—are just now proclaiming, by words and acts,—their determination to act in this spirit and on this view of the necessities of the case. Their recent action in this matter excites general remark and elicits universal and emphatic commendation. The only fear expressed in the matter is that *it will not last,*—that it is a mere spasm of judicial virtue and will soon give place to the chronic indifference, or the political exigencies of the day,—when criminals will resume their political services and their criminal practices, and everything will fall back into its old channel of danger and disorder. It lies with the Judges themselves to dispel this apprehension and to reassure society in this respect. In view of past experience it would be rash to predict that the recent revival of judicial severity will prove permanent. Just now public attention is largely directed to the prevalence of crime,—and it is not only laudable but decidedly fashionable for Judges to be rigorous in its punishment. But by-and-by something new will arise to engage public thought and attention. Some new excitement will absorb the public mind, and Judges will find that the heaviest penalties they may inflict are heard of without loud laudation, and their most eloquent fulminations against dangerous sinners fall from their lips without ruffling the air of daily life. Whether they will *then* maintain the rigor they find it so easy to exhibit now,—whether they can continue to do nobly when they are no longer loudly praised for it,—remains to be seen. But upon one thing they may rely:—they shall not lose or lack our praises *until* they cease to deserve them.

### The Postal Telegraph Scheme Once More.

After weeks of thorough investigation of the proposition to launch the Government on an unlimited sea of telegraphy, the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have voted to make an adverse report on the bill referred to it, known as "HUBBARD'S bill." Its contriver, not discouraged by this defeat, took his traps into the Senate Postal Committee room, and set them with care. The Committee gave forty minutes to a hearing of his plan to make telegraphy in the United States as cheap as air, and the objections thereto, and then adjourned—caught, every man of them, as HUBBARD thinks. To save the valuable time of the Chairman, Mr. HUBBARD is writing a report in favor of his scheme, which he expects the Committee to adopt!

We do not know upon what manifestations of approval during the forty minutes' session upon the bill Mr. HUBBARD'S expectation is founded. It certainly cannot be founded on an intelligent appreciation of the purely speculative character of his enterprise.

Since the historic day when the venerable Mother Hubbard went to her cupboard to get her dog a bone, and found bare shelves, there has not been such an empty void in Wall-street for a gentleman desirous to part with new telegraph stock as at this present writing. Wall-street has not a farthing for this property. Wall-street is uncivil to this property. It is profane to it. It kicks it. Mingled with despised petroleum speculations and buffeted schemes to get rich out of gold mining in the Rocky Mountains, new telegraph stock is starving in distant view of the unemployed capital of the country. Mr. HUBBARD has gone to Congress to get help to enter Wall and other streets with a magnetic stock, so rich in promised profits that it will not only sell but be grasped at. And if his bill passes, he will succeed.

He proposes to take the Government into copartnership with him—the United States of America putting in its Post Offices, Postmasters, street-lamp boxes and uniformed letter carriers in all towns now having, and hereafter to have, a population of 5,000 inhabitants and upward, and he and his associates putting in the smartness and taking out the profits. The expectation of profits is based, first, on a monopoly of the cream of the business of the whole country east of the Mississippi River; second, on the assumption by the Government of many of the principal expenses of doing the business; third, on the high rate to be derived from selling exclusive use of wires; fourth, on the higher rates for priority in transmission of dispatches to speculators in gold, the public funds, railway stocks, breadstuffs and provisions.

A painful inharmony would mar this scheme if it were not advocated radically upon a love of the people, now suffering for want of telegraphic facilities, and writhing under the tyranny of the Western Union monopoly. HUBBARD'S bill makes no provision for gathering them all up and putting them in his towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upward, and reclaiming the unfortunates who have strayed beyond his love into the wilderness that divides the Mississippi from the Pacific Ocean—but he does love them, with the unctuousness of an electro-magnetic Pecksniff, and he wants Congress to help him telegraph for them for next to nothing.

He asks for a "gilt-edged" contract for a term of ten years, renewable for another term of ten years—but he asks for it only in the interest of the people.

He asks to be furnished at each of his postal telegraph offices with "suitable and convenient room" for the employes, instruments and machinery of his Company—having in his eye the carpeted and mirrored boudoirs, miscalled offices, in the Treasury Department at Washington; but it is only for the people whom he loves so dearly that he prefers a request that would otherwise shock a Congressman, first with its effrontry, and second with its suggestion of wildest expense and extravagance.

He asks to have the Postmaster-General ordered to supply him with stamped paper for telegrams, to be sold (convenient for the people!) wherever postage stamps are sold. The Western Union Company buys of its thin, cheap, undepartmental-looking paper five thousand reams a year. There would be no jobbery, no cheating, no waste in the supply of treble and quadruple this amount—oh, none whatever. The love-principle of HUBBARD'S bill would wrap the dear people as with a panoply of shields and repel all such naughtinesses.

He asks to be permitted to fix such extra rates for the transmission of special messages, not provided for in his contract with the Postmaster-General, "as shall be equitable." Why not? Love is not inequitable, and HUBBARD loves the people. And surely he and some future Postmaster-General will not put their heads together, and accidentally leave holes in a contract through which the Hubbardian stockholders can haul out immense profits. Oh no—for HUBBARD is love.

He asks for authority to hire out the exclusive use of each mile of single wire for a term of not less than one year, to be operated by the lessee. The masses in the United States have languished for this facility for years. The Western Union Telegraph monopoly refused it to them. But the Western Union doesn't love the masses. Only HUBBARD loves them.

He asks to be permitted to give precedence in transmission to messages marked "*priority*," on which extra rates have been paid. This would enable rich men, and combinations of rich men, to monopolize the wires, and sweep markets and "scoop" streets. It would make the Telegraph a scourge—a public nuisance, so oppressive and destructive, that the common-law right of abatement would be justly exercised by the people in tearing down the lines that led to the principal markets of the country. We are not exactly clear about this request of HUBBARD'S—but we are confident that some way or other it emanates wholly from a love of the people and a care for their interests.

He asks, not in "buncombe," but honest American, to be permitted to make "immediate free delivery" by carriers of messages within the limits of free delivery of letters from post offices. That's the way to serve the people! To be sure there are only forty-six free-delivery post offices in the United States. But what of that? And what if the existing telegraph companies do deliver messages free at 4,126 stations.

He asks to be permitted to send messages by mail to or from the nearest postal telegraph office, when received or destined for any place not having such office. This really would seem to be feeding hunger with the east wind—to be a relapse from lightning to a wheelbarrow for speed of transmission—at the best to let messages deliver themselves after the mails are opened and when parties happen to call for them. It certainly looks as if Mr. HUBBARD was going to rid himself of all telegraphic service except the "fat" in his towns of 5,000 population and upward; but he can't mean that—for he does love the people, and he does wish to increase and cheapen their telegraphic facilities.

But space fails to detail all the features of this postal telegraph scheme, the most impudent that ever sought Congressional aid. The averment upon which it has been urged and argued in Washington, that it will cheapen and extend the use of the telegraph, is dishonest through and through. The bill seeks a huge speculation at the expense of the legal obligations and the honor of the Government, and the ruin of every private enterprise engaged in the business of telegraphing. There are in the United States 313 chief cities and towns which furnish ninety per cent. of all the business over the telegraph lines. HUBBARD'S bill covets this business and aims to get it—totally disregarding the remaining 3,813 telegraph stations in small towns and villages, and leaving them to their fate. This unprincipled greed alone should have insured HUBBARD and his bill expulsion on sight from both the Congressional Postal Committee rooms. But he follows up his astounding demand to be enthroned on the ruin of the existing telegraph companies in a speculation which would ultimately deprive a majority of the towns in the country of telegraphic facilities, with successive demands upon Congress to furnish him with free right of way for his posts and wires over all the railroad lines in the United States, to furnish him out of the Treasury with office room, fuel, lights and stationery, to receive and deliver his Company's messages, to keep its accounts, to inspect his lines and wires, to give him right of way over private property without compensation to the owners, and to advertise his telegraph tariffs!! In the whole history of legislative jobbery in England or America a parallel to this for audacity and selfishness cannot be found.

We call upon the Post Office Committees of both branches of Congress to report at this session upon this scheme in such manner as to bury it beyond resurrection.

### The Trial of Real—Extraordinary Interference with the Courts of Justice.

We hear some very startling rumors in regard to the attempted interference of the rowdies and professional criminals of this City, with the cause and Courts of Justice. On the trial of REAL, the assassin of Police Officer SMEDICK, it has been already stated that the Court-room was packed, and the access to the building thronged with the ruffians and rowdies mainly from the Nineteenth-street gang to which REAL belonged. The fact that an extra force of 200 policemen had been procured and was present, has also been stated.

We are now informed on very good authority that the jury was ready to deliver the verdict at 10 o'clock in the evening; but that Judge BARNARD postponed receiving it until midnight, causing it meantime to be understood that there was little chance of the jury agreeing and that the verdict would probably not be brought in until morning.

Why was this? *Was it a device to rid the Court-room of the rowdies who were in it to overawe the jury and, if necessary, rescue the prisoner?*

We have heard that Judge BARNARD, as well as another City Judge who has of late shown a determination to administer the full penalty of the law upon these ruffians, has been dogged and threatened by them and that threats of assassination have been freely uttered against them.

We have heard that the Judge has been sharply denounced by a prominent City official, for having taken the precaution to secure the presence of an extra Police force on the trial, and for having thus thwarted the evident intention to rescue the prisoner.

We have heard that REAL, the murderer, not only belongs to the notorious Nineteenth-street gang of rowdies, but that he is, or has been, *one of the Deputy Sheriffs of the county.*

We mention these things as rumors; but they come to us from good authority and we believe them to be true. We know that bets of $50 to $10 were freely offered yesterday, among the roughs about the City Hall, that the sentence pronounced upon REAL would never be executed.

Judge BARNARD declares his determination to have the law carried out in the case at whatever cost or hazard to himself;—and the public owe it to their own safety, and to the cause of justice, to uphold and sustain him in this purpose.

### The Fullerton Case.

We beg to inform the correspondents who write us comments, more or less indignant, on the apparent determination of the public authorities to dismiss without trial the case of Mr. FULLERTON, who was duly indicted by a Grand Jury on charge of conspiring to defraud a revenue officer,—and whose persistent efforts to evade a trial seem likely to be crowned with success, that we see no good to be accomplished by publishing their communications. The matter undoubtedly calls for comment, as the action in the case is most extraordinary, and is calculated greatly to impair public confidence in the administration of justice in cases involving charges of fraud on the revenue.

But until the public is in possession of all the facts of the case, we do not see how further comment could be of any service. All that is publicly known of the matter now rests on the statement of District-Attorney COURTNEY in Court the other day, that he had received instructions from the Attorney-General to postpone the trial of the case until he should receive further orders. It is said that this was the result of a somewhat protracted correspondence between these officials. Mr. COURTNEY having given special attention to the case, was completely prepared to try it, whether the principal Government witness, Ex-Collector SMITH, should be able to appear or not; and having been made the object of very bitter and persistent attack, by Mr. BINCKLEY and Mr. FULLERTON as his successor, who had both denounced him as this being implicated in the whisky frauds of City, Mr. C. was very naturally somewhat chagrined at this peremptory interference from Washington to screen his assailants and preclude him from defending and vindicating his official action. And unless we are misinformed, he has called on the Attorney-General for a statement of the reasons for the orders he has received.

We take it for granted that Mr. EVARTS will, in justice to himself, take an early opportunity of giving his official correspondence on this subject to the public. The *onus* of dismissing without trial a case of so much public interest and importance as this, rests at present upon him; and we presume he can have no objection to submitting to the public judgment the considerations which have led him to pursue this course.

When he has done this, and we are in possession of all the facts, the matter may properly be made the subject of further comment.

### The Formation of Cabinets.

The idea seems to be prevalent that Gen. GRANT is pursuing a very unusual course, in withholding from the public the names of his Cabinet officers until so near the commencement of his official term. It appears to be assumed that, being understood to be a very "reticent" man, his course in this matter must be the result of that feature of his character, and that it must, of course, be very different from that of any of his predecessors. An article in the Hartford *Courant*, however, corrects this error and shows that Gen. GRANT is only doing what has been done by all his predecessors, in withholding from the public the names of his Cabinet officers until the eve of his inauguration. Gen. JACKSON, for example, reached Washington on the 11th of February, 1829, and it was not until the 27th that the *Intelligencer* published, semi-officially, the probable list of the Cabinet, and two of the gentlemen thus named were afterward changed. Gen. HARRISON reached Washington on the 9th of February, 1841, and his Cabinet was announced on the 18th. Mr. POLK arrived at the capital on the 13th February, 1845, but his Cabinet was neither announced nor formed until after the 1st of March. Gen. TAYLOR reached Washington on the 23d of February, 1849, but it was not till the 3d of March that the newspapers announced of whom his Cabinet would be composed. Gen. PIERCE arrived at Washington on the 21st of February, 1853; four days previously, on the 17th, a list was published intended as a feeler,—but the whole was changed with a single exception, and no official announcement of the Cabinet appeared until the appointments were actually made. Mr. BUCHANAN formed his Cabinet before leaving Lancaster and the list was published on the 26th of February,—he himself not leaving home till the 2d of March, 1857. Mr. LINCOLN arrived in Washington the 23d of February, 1861, and his Cabinet was probably mainly constructed before he left Springfield, but no authoritative publication was made in advance.

If Gen. GRANT therefore should decide not to make or authorize any announcement of his selections of Cabinet officers, until he is himself actually in office, he would not be departing very widely from the precedents established by his predecessors; while he would certainly save himself from very annoying importunities to change them, and the gentlemen themselves from very embarrassing applications for office, which might lead to very troublesome and injurious commitals. It would not be at all surprising if Gen. GRANT should prefer that every head of a department in his administration should come to the office perfectly free from commitments and promises of every sort,—so that he may be at full liberty to make such appointments to office as the necessities of the public service may seem to require. Nor do we think there would be the slightest disposition among his friends to complain of such a course on his part, as either unjust to them or injurious to the country.

### Counting the Electoral Votes.

We hope the recent experience of Congress will have the effect of showing that body the wisdom and necessity of making some further provision, *by law*, for counting the electoral votes, and ascertaining whom the people, at any time, have chosen to be President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Constitution provides for this necessary service only in the most general way,—leaving the details in this, as in most other cases, to be supplied by law. It merely prescribes that the *sealed certificates* sent from the several States, inclosing their electoral votes, *shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the votes shall then be counted.* But whether this coming together of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be in Convention, which becomes a distinct and independent body,—and if so who shall preside over it, by whom rules shall be made for regulating its proceedings, how questions that may arise during its session shall be entertained and how decided, whether each House may dissolve it by withdrawing, or whether neither can do so, and it can only be dissolved by its own action,—all these and many other points that are or may become of very great importance in connection with the general object to be attained, are left by the Constitution wholly unprovided for. All eminent commentators on the Constitution have remarked this defect, and have urged the duty of supplying it.

This can be done by legislation,—by law, duly enacted by Congress. It is not a matter to be controlled or regulated by *joint rules*, for it is not in any sense joint action of the two Houses. The only special *action* enjoined by the Constitution in connection with it, is imposed upon a single individual,—the President of the Senate;—and the only duty imposed upon the Senate and House of Representatives, is that of being "*in his presence*" when he does it, so as to be witnesses of his action. Gen. BUTLER very properly asks what good can *that* do, if they have no power to correct what they may see wrong in that action; but Mr. SHELLABARGER very properly answers,—perhaps it can do *no* good, but that is all they are empowered by the Constitution to do in the matter. The defect must be supplied by law. Neither the Senate nor the House can adopt rules, acting separately or by joint action, for the government of a body distinct from either, and yet not organized by any law as identical with both. Those rules must be adopted by the body itself, or must be prescribed by law.

Gen. BUTLER declared that the joint resolution declaring that the vote of Georgia should be counted, and prescribing the form in which it should be declared, was invalid because unconstitutional, and in this he was doubtless correct. That joint resolution was not a law,—because it lacked the approval and signature of the President; nor was it a joint rule of order,—as it had nothing to do with the order of business in either House, nor in any body subject to the control of either. It declared what should be done with the electoral vote of a State. If Congress has control of such a question as that, it certainly cannot exercise it in any manner less formal and emphatic than by the enactment of *a law.*

Congress ought, therefore, at an early period of the next Administration to pass a law to regulate this whole matter of counting the electoral votes. It ought to define and fix the character of the meeting of the two Houses in which this ministerial act is to be performed, and determine how it shall be organized and how rules shall be adopted for the regulation of its proceedings. We shall then be able to avoid such embarrassments and conflicts of authority as were experienced on the recent counting of the votes, as well as other difficulties of a much more formidable nature which may arise hereafter.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Broadway is now more than ever a favorite field for the most audacious burglars and robbers. The boldest of the recent startling operations—such as the Park Bank affair, the Benedict affair and the Hartung affair—have been on Broadway. The owners and *employes* of business establishments on Broadway—especially those in which valuable goods are kept—must be more wary than ever. They must see to their doors and windows, and locks and keys, and safes and drawers, and entrances and exits, and floors, roofs and walls. By great care and vigilant guardianship on their part, aided by the Police, the thieves may in time find Broadway a less profitable field for them than it has been of late.

The farce of the "trial" of JEFF. DAVIS has closed, with the *nolle prosequi* that has been entered at Richmond under instructions from the Government. DAVIS' *trial* has lasted just as long as DAVIS' rebellion; but the farce of the one contrasts strikingly with the tragedy of the other.

We haven't yet seen any paper except the *Round Table* that could tell with perfect certainty all about the composition of GRANT'S Cabinet. The following is the exact text of its announcement, published under this date:

"*It is known* that the Treasury has been offered to Mr. A. T. STEWART—and that he has declined it. The State Department has been offered to Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—and he has taken the proposal into serious consideration. Should he refuse, Mr. MOTLEY is the next choice. The War Department—and this is very significant—has been tendered to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and has so far neither been accepted nor declined. Ex-Gov. FISH has the option of the portfolio in the latter case. The NAVY Department having been gratefully declined by Admiral FARRAGUT, has been offered to Admiral FOLTER, who is pretty sure to accept it."

It may be thought serious that Gen. GRANT and Messrs. STEWART, ADAMS, MOTLEY, MCCLELLAN, FISH, FARRAGUT and PORTER should have confided their secrets exclusively to the *Round Table*; but we presume they didn't want any one of the daily papers to get ahead of its rivals with the news. The *Round Table's* announcement, however, is hardly in keeping with another announcement which has been made with equal certainty, that GRANT expects those whom he may select for the Cabinet to keep the secret until their names are sent to the Senate on the 5th of next month.

A great number of petitions have been presented to Congress of late asking for an amendment of the Constitution that will recognise the existence and authority of Almighty God, and some of them ask for an acknowledgment of the Christian religion. The latter, of course, is out of the question, for many reasons. For example, we have hundreds of thousands of Israelites in this country who are required to swear allegiance to the Constitution as the condition of citizenship, and who could not do so if their allegiance necessitated their adhesion to Christianity. As to the acknowledgment of the existence and authority of Almighty God, the founders of the Government did not think it called for in a document of the nature of our political charter—the fundamental objects of which are the maintenance of civil order and the defence of the public liberties.

It seems the Shah of Persia is still belligerent, and he is reported to be marching at the head of his army to the Turkish frontier. When the Shah started out, the Turks were in trouble with the Greeks, and he may not have heard that their difficulties in that quarter are settled, and that they are now in good spirit to give his miserable army a sound thrashing. As soon as he hears this, he had better hasten home again.

There are a very large number of stores "to let" on Broadway—we mean that part of it below Union-square. It seemed to us, while making observations yesterday, that the number was even larger than usual at this season within late years. High rent, of course, is given as the cause; but we suppose the upward movement of retail business is also making itself felt this year in a very marked manner. Union-square has now become a business centre, and the spread of business from thence up town, and along Fourth and Fifth avenues and Broadway, must be greatly developed within the next few years.

At the opening of the Constituent Cortes of Spain on Thursday, Marshal SERRANO, the President of the Ministry, delivered an admirable address to the Deputies. By this it appears that the Spanish Liberals are determined to take no step backward in regard to any of the reforms they have inaugurated. The most important passage of the address is where the venerable Marshal says:

"The fundamental principles of radical Liberalism which have been adopted in relation to *religion*, the *Press* and *education*, by the Provisional Government, *must now be consolidated* by the action of the Deputies."

Marshal SERRANO also said he looked for the speedy extinction of the Cuban insurrection and the peaceful extinction of slavery.

The agitation about the prevalence of crime in New-York is leading to all sorts of suggestions as to the treatment of the criminal classes. We spoke the other day of a proposition that has been brought forward to place under the permanent surveillance of the Police those criminals whose repeated conviction for offences against the law showed that they were permanently dangerous to society. It is found, however, that there is already a law on the English statute book relative to "incorrigible rogues," which may be enforced without further legislation. By that law, every person who has once been convicted as a rogue and a vagabond, and who commits any offence under the act, shall be deemed an *incorrigible rogue*, and may be committed to prison with hard labor until the next Quarter Sessions, and may then be imprisoned for not exceeding one year with hard labor, and, further, may be whipped. If, in the State of New-York, we have a provision of law analogous to this, (the *whipping*, of course, excepted,) it might be worth while to try the sanitary effect of its revival and enforcement.

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the census of 1870 has issued a call for information and suggestions from all parts of the country as to the best method of taking the census, with a view to recommending appropriate legislation in reference thereto. This is a sensible move on the part of the Committee, and we hope the call will be responded to by those familiar with the subject. This will be the ninth national census since the formation of the Government, and it is of the utmost importance that it shall be accurately and fully taken. Statistical science, and particularly that branch of it relating to vital statistics, has hitherto received little attention in this country, and yet, owing to the peculiar character of our population, there is no country in the world where its teachings are of greater importance, or would furnish a more interesting study for the statesman, the ethnologist or the philosopher. The person who is appointed to superintend the next census should be a man who has a comprehensive view of what a national census should be; who is well versed in the science of statistics, and who is capable of arranging the vast mass of information to be obtained in a clear, systematic, concise and intelligible form, accompanied by such comparisons, deductions and comments as shall impart an interest to the work beyond that to be derived from a mere collection of dry tables and figures. Unfortunately, we have but few men in this country whose studies have fitted them for such a task, and those few are not the men to seek a position which, like other political appointments, is likely to be given to the most persistent and least competent applicant. If some gentleman of acknowledged skill and ability as a statistician—like Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence, for instance, who took the last census of Rhode Island, and the best ever taken in this country—would undertake the superintendence of the next national census we might hope to see the work done in a creditable manner.

A short time ago, we succeeded in getting the Police to drive away the stone-chippers who were carrying on their operations on the sidewalk at the corner of Pine-street and Broadway. Another lot of them were at work yesterday, however, at the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway,

## WASHINGTON.

**Mr. Butler's Resolution to Censure the Senate Defeated in the House—Speeches on the Currency by Senators Morton and Williams.**

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The contest arising out of the proceedings of the joint meeting of Wednesday were decisively settled to-day by a crushing rebuke of BUTLER and his supporters, all the more severe because there had been two days of the ablest discussion, and the author of the resolutions had backed down successively three times from his original position twice modifying his own proposition, and finally withdrawing it altogether and accepting the substitute of another, until the language of Wednesday, which denounced the action of Vice-President WADE as gross tyranny and oppression, was wholly lost to-day in a dignified and very matter-of-fact motion to refer the subject to a select committee, to inquire what further legislation is necessary to govern the counting of the electoral vote. The matter came up after the morning hour as unfinished business, and the floor belonged to Mr. LOGAN, who had yielded yesterday to several gentlemen, and now yielded a few moments to Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire, who took the Butler tack. Gen. LOGAN, then, to the surprise of many, who supposed from his Radical views that he would sustain BUTLER, made a half-hour speech, in which he eloquently and forcibly defended the action of Mr. WADE, and carried off the distinction which several other gentlemen were anxiously waiting for of moving to lay the whole subject on the table. During his speech he had yielded to allow Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, to offer a substitute, referring the question of the necessity of further legislation to a select committee of five, which BUTLER quickly accepted; but the House, after a point of order that the substitute was not germane had been overruled, an appeal was taken and the ruling sustained. The House proceeded to vote, and Gen. LOGAN's motion to lay on the table was carried by yeas 130, nays 55. Ten Democrats voted with BUTLER, apparently out of no other spirit than pure "cussedness." The principal Republicans voting against the motion to lay on the table, were BANKS, BOUTWELL, BUTLER, CULLOM, THOMAS, ELIOT, JULIAN, MAYNARD, PIKE and SCHENCK. From this it may be seen that had the original resolutions come to a vote, there would have been scarce a score in Mr. BUTLER's party. It is the most disastrous defeat that any man who has essayed to lead in his own party has encountered in Congress for years. The rebuke is all the more pointed because coming up in its final shape. Under almost any other circumstances the subject would have taken the reference asked for almost without objection.

Among the suggestions made in order to avoid such dangers as threatened on Wednesday, is that the Supreme Court be organized as a Board of Canvassers, with a prohibition as to the sitting of any Judge becoming interested in the result.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Banking and Currency bill came up in the Senate to-day as the unfinished business, and was debated for about two hours. Mr. MORTON made a strong speech in opposition to the provisions of the bill, taking ground against it *in toto*. Senator WILLIAMS replied to Mr. MORTON, urging the adoption of some settled policy in regard to our finances. Mr. FESSENDEN made a few incidental remarks, after which the Senate adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening, when the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The number of vacancies in the Forty-first Congress on the date of its organization will be thirty, in case Georgia is admitted, and thirty-seven in case she is not admitted. The following States entitled to representation will be unrepresented: New-Hampshire, three; Connecticut, four; Alabama, six, and one vacancy in Pennsylvania, Mr. COVODE'S district, where no certificate has been given by the Governor to either candidate, on the ground that there are no papers on which such certificate can be given. He will probably certify the facts to the House for its decision. In States not yet entitled to representation there will be the following vacancies: Virginia, seven; Texas, four; Mississippi, five. Alabama elects Aug. 5, 1869. The case of Georgia is very peculiar. By an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, an election was provided for members of both the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. The same members were elected to each. They were admitted to the Fortieth Congress during the very last days of the second session, and are now in their seats. Their credentials for the Forty-first Congress have not been received. There is now much doubt whether the names of her members will be on the Clerk's roll on the 4th of March next. Louisiana will also present a complicated case, but it is probable that their names will go on the roll and that they will be objected to as they appear to be sworn.

BANKING MEASURES.

The Banking and Currency Committee will occupy the floor to-morrow and will report upon several important propositions, among which are the following: A bill to prevent the certification of checks by National Banks, except upon funds actually on hand; a bill regulating the time and manner of making reports by National Banks, the principal features of which are that it requires reports every month and at such other times as the Comptroller shall choose; a bill to prevent National Banks from loaning money upon United States or National Bank notes, which is to prevent the locking up of greenbacks; a bill providing that purchases, sale or exchange of bonds shall hereafter be by inviting proposals by public advertisement, and that all gold shall be sold at public auction, and Senate bill No. 440, with amendments embodying the following leading features: Prohibiting the selection of a National Bank as a public depository in any city or town where there is an Assistant Treasurer or a designated depositary. Providing for the return and redemption of the circulation of National Banks in liquidation, which gives the Comptroller power to sell the bonds of such banks, and place a sufficient amount of United States bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer to redeem the circulation outstanding; regulating and increasing the fees of receivers; providing for a reduction of the present ratio of circulation of National Banks as follows: Banks of $200,000 capital and under, 80 per cent.; of $200,000, and under $500,000, 70 per cent.; of $500,000, and under $1,000,000, 60 per cent.; of $1,000,000, and over, 50 per cent., but no bank to have a larger circulation than $1,000,000. The reduction to be accomplished, voluntarily, within ninety days, or else the Comptroller to effect the same by withholding the interest on the bonds of such banks as fail to comply. The amount of circulation so obtained will be $23,000,000, of which $7,000,000 will be taken from Massachusetts, nearly $9,000,000 from New-York, and $5,000,000 from Pennsylvania; $12,000,000 of this, as fast as returned, is to be redistributed in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and the balance, eleven millions, to new banks organized in States and Territories other than the above named, which have heretofore secured the last ratable proportion of circulating notes.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

It is stated in one of the New-York papers that during the debate yesterday Speaker COLFAX left the chair because he desired to participate in the discussion. It is only just to Mr. COLFAX to say that he left the chair because of the manifest impropriety of his continuing to occupy it when he might be called upon at any moment to rule upon questions involving the rightfulness of his own action, and when members were making that action the subject of sharp criticism, his subsequent participation in the debate was wholly owing to the fact that his action was arraigned, as improper, and reasons for it imputed to him which were not in accordance with the fact.

THE ALABAMA AND SAN JUAN TREATIES.

The protocol to the *Alabama* treaty and the San Juan treaty have been partially considered in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but no action has been taken on either. The statement in a New-York newspaper this morning that the Committee had unanimously agreed to report the protocol to the *Alabama* treaty for ratification to the Senate is totally untrue. There is not the slightest chance that the present basis of settlement of the Alabama claims will be approved by the Committee.

THE ENGLISH BOOK-SMUGGLING CASE.

The seizure of English books at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee for violation of the revenue laws—a full account of which was given in the TIMES a few days ago—has had an extraordinary termination, so far as one of the parties is concerned. Solicitor JORDAN has directed the surrender to Mr. DALDY, as the representative of Messrs. BELL & DALDY, London, of the whole of their consignment now in possession of the Government, amounting originally, according to their invoices, to £1,660 net. Messrs. BELL & DALDY consigned their books to a Montreal banking firm, with instructions that part of them should not be delivered to SHAW until he had paid for them or given security. SHAW succeeded in avoiding this condition and getting possession of the books, took them with the rest to the points in the United States already named. Mr. DALDY, in company with Mr. MOLSON, the banker referred to, lately visited Washington and succeeded in persuading Solicitor JORDAN to issue the order for the surrender of the books, taking the ground that the sale to SHAW had not been completed—SHAW not having complied with the conditions (in regard to security) upon which the possession was to be surrendered to him at Montreal; that SHAW acquired possession fraudulently, and attempted the fraudulent importation into the United States; that BELL & DALDY were innocent of any such purpose, and ought not to suffer.

On the contrary, it is alleged that Messrs. BELL & DALDY could not have been ignorant of the destination of the books they sold to SHAW, for the following reasons: SHAW'S proposed plan of operations was notorious in London as long ago as July and August last, and to suppose that BELL & DALDY were ignorant of the character and purposes of their customer, is to give them credit for a degree of stupidity and carelessness which they have not generally displayed in their dealings with their regular customers in the United States Further than this, (in the invoices of Messrs. BELL & DALDY,) books which came into the possession of the Government, were divided into four lots, marked respectively for Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, corresponding with the marks on the boxes when shipped in London, and among the papers on file in the Solicitor's office was very lately a letter of instructions from BELL & DALDY themselves to the Montreal banker, Mr. MOLSON, directing the delivery to SHAW, without any conditions, of the lot of books marked for Milwaukee. Each one of these cases, moreover, contained large editions of American copyright books. These facts clearly prove that BELL & DALDY were fully cognizant of the destination of their books, and that they knew they were to be brought into the United States irregularly. They aided SHAW as far as they dared to defraud the United States Government, and because their precautions to protect themselves from loss failed, Solicitor JORDAN has taken the extraordinary step of waiving the rights of the United States Government, and directing the surrender of the books to Mr. DALDY, thereby making good to Messrs. BELL & DALDY the loss which would have been a just punishment for their complicity in this fraud upon the Government.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Committee on the investigation of the New-York election frauds have closed the taking of testimony, and the Chairman is now engaged in preparing his report on the subject. A vast quantity of evidence has been taken, which discloses a terrible picture of fraud and villainy in New-York City. The only result likely to be secured by this investigation will be the adoption of some legislative measures which will prevent the perpetration of such crimes in the future. There is a strong determination in Congress to make the provisions of the Naturalization laws as stringent as possible, and legislation of this character will be adopted during the next Congress. The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws have two bills now before them on this subject; the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will shortly report another to that body, and nearly half a dozen other members are preparing bills on the same subject.

THE ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

As the 4th of March approaches the city is rapidly filling up with strangers from all parts of the country. The principal hotels are crowded, and as a consequence boarding-house keepers and those having rooms to rent are becoming exorbitant in their demands. Office seekers by the hundred and almost the thousand throng the Capitol every day and besiege Congressmen at night at their rooms. Bargaining and trading in the matter of support and influences is going on to a fearful extent, and the lobbyists are spreading their nets in the expectation of making splendid hauls. Great will be the wailing and gnashing of teeth when they come to count their gains.

THE DYER INVESTIGATION.

The Dyer Court-martial adjourned to-day to Tuesday next, to examine, meanwhile, the records of the War Department.

THE SUPREME COURT.

P. PHILIPS, Esq., in the Supreme Court to-day, moved for writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases of SPANGLER and ARNOLD, in pursuance of the petitions filed several days ago. Attorney-General EVARTS stated that he had been served with a notice of the motions, but should regard them as *ex parte* unless the Court directed notice to be served upon him. Here the matter rests.

A motion was also made by JAMES LYONS for a writ of prohibition to Judge UNDERWOOD, United States District Judge for the State of Virginia. Mr. LYONS, for the Commonwealth of Virginia, spoke an hour and a half in support of the motion. He alluded to the cases of three convicts sentenced for crimes, including JAMES J. PHILIPS, who was condemned to death for the most atrocious crime known to the law, and said they were released by Judge UNDERWOOD, and permitted to go at large unscathed entirely and unwhipt of justice. If Judge UNDERWOOD could set aside the judgments of the State Courts in these cases, he might do so in all cases, thus in effect overthrowing the Judiciary while he represented the Commonwealth of Virginia. He thought it proper to say that this was a matter in which not Virginia alone, but all the Southern States were concerned. The criminals to whom he alluded were tried according to the laws of Virginia, and according to the laws recognized by the General Government, by the action of Congress, and by the military authorities. There had been no impeachment of the trial and of the correctness of the sentences. But Judge UNDERWOOD had set them aside, on the ground that the State Judges were not competent to try the cases, being incapacitated from doing so by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and under writ of *habeas corpus*. He undertook not to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the accused or any question of illegality connected with the trial, but under what tenure the Virginia Courts exercised their power. Judge UNDERWOOD had in effect decided that grand and petty juries as well as the functionation of the Judges were illegal. The action of Judge UNDERWOOD did not only extend to criminal, but to the civil Courts of the Commonwealth. Virginia had, therefore, asked for a writ of prohibition, to prevent these enormous ills and to protect the people in the liberties and rights which the Constitution was intended to secure. Mr. LYONS quoted numerous authorities to show the Supreme Court could grant the writ, and that it was under the common law an inherent right, to be exercised by the superior to the inferior Court, and that, according to Blackstone, it could be employed whenever it appeared that a Court was transcending its jurisdiction, and whether in criminal, civil or ecclesiastical cases. He then said Virginia was a State, and had been recognized as such by all branches of the Government. The Chief Justice had held Court in Richmond. He certainly did not to do so by permission of the military authorities. The source of authority was the people. On them depended the erection of their own State Government. If, however, it should not be republican in form, Congress could remit it for amendment under the Constitution, for the United States are required by that instrument to guarantee every State a republican form of government. So far from conferring on Congress power to degrade a State, that instrument requires the preservation of the State. But the question was, whether the Constitution justified the wrongs which it was the intention by writ of prohibition to prevent.

Associate Justice MILLER inquired of the gentleman whether his argument was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr. LYONS replied in the affirmative. He had recited legal authorities. If the Court had not original, it had appellate jurisdiction in the case. He thought it best to confine himself to such views as admitted of no question. If the inferior Courts could not be restrained as the District Court of Virginia, criminals could be scattered all over the land. He thought there was no doubt of the power of the Court to issue such writ.

The Court took the motion under advisement.

A. B. GUIGON appeared for JOHN JETER PHILIPS, but took no part in the argument. Judge UNDERWOOD was not in Court.

## WEST INDIES.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana Feb. 6, and touched at Nassau, reached this port last evening. Purser J. F. HUERTAS has our thanks for courtesies.

## CUBA.

**Lack of Confidence in Dulce—Public Security—War Rumors—Views and Principles of the Ultra-Spanish Party—Regulations for the Carnival Season.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

The forty days' grace granted by DULCE to the insurrectionists of all classes have not yet expired, but already speculation is rife as to what he will do, and what steps he will take, in order to pacify those who by past experience refuse to believe in Spanish Governmental promises, which are only thrown out as a bait to catch the unwary, and are only made to be broken. As a proof of the want of confidence felt in the fair promises of Gen. DULCE, Mr. JOSE DE ARMAS Y CESPEDES is about to leave the country, confiding very little in the security of the guarantees of personal safety afforded by the Government. It will be recollected that Mr. DE ARMAS was one of the Commissioners who went to induce the revolutionary leaders to lay down their arms and accept the amnesty offered by the Government. Having failed in his enterprise, his connection with the affair has made his name conspicuous, and he is probably looked upon by the true-blue Spaniards as a black sheep and a subject for the exercise of their blind rage whenever a favorable opportunity offers itself.

PUBLIC SECURITY.

The City of Havana is now nightly patrolled by bodies composed of volunteers, regulars from the Arsenal, and marines and armed seamen from the vessels of the Spanish navy, lying in this harbor. Guards of from fifty to a hundred men are stationed nightly under the portals of the Tacon Theatre, the Aldamas House, and in the Belen-square. Part of the guards are withdrawn at about 2 o'clock in the morning, when it is supposed that "Havana is asleep." This is a precautionary measure, and also serves to give employment to the volunteers. But from the fact that the different patrols and guards are shared by them with regulars and marines, the volunteers must feel as if a guard was also set over them. Havana, otherwise, is tranquil.

WAR RUMORS.

Rumors were current yesterday of the taking of Puerto Principe, of a rising in the Vuelta Abajo, near Candelaria and its vicinity, of the surrender of CESPEDES, and of the capture of AGUILERA, but, of course, until officially and authentically confirmed, such reports can only be regarded as "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The *Prensa* says it has seen a private letter, which gives the news of the capture by VALMASEDA'S forces of AGUILERA, the insurrectionary General, of UDAETA, Ex-Governor of Bayamo, and of MILANES, CASTILLO and ESTRADA, prominent lawyers of the same place, and also reports that men are leaving CESPEDES and accepting the amnesty.

After the capture and burning of Bayamo by VALMASEDA'S forces, this General did not remain inactive, but passed on to Jiguani, occupying that place and leaving a small garrison, thence marching against the principal body of the insurrectionists. Couriers from him report the capture, at the estate "Las Veguitas," of MILANES, CASTILLO and ESTRADA, and two other insurgent chiefs, supposed to be AGUILERA and UDAETA.

It was reported that the insurgents had made a demonstration in Villa Clara, or are in that jurisdiction. From the fact that 200 regular troops left Havana this morning for that place, *vid* Batabano and Cienfuegos, it is reasonable to suppose there is something in the rumor.

On the 5th, eleven suspicious characters (revolutionists?) were arrested in Managua with a box of revolvers, a flag, a general's uniform, and a list of numerous adherents. This arrest was effected by the Governor of Santa Maria del Rosario.

The British schooner *Galvanic*, belonging to Nassau, about 30 tons burden, which was captured after a nine hours' chase by the Spanish steamer *Conde de Venadito*, was towed into this harbor on the 4th.

An expedition is being prepared on board of the Spanish war steamer *Lealtad* to go to Cayo Romano, near Nuevitas. The steam launch formerly belonging to the iron-clad *Tetuan*, has been prepared and mounted with a brass six-pounder for that purpose. It is intended to sail in two schooners, and the use of the launch is to run in the shallow waters between the keys, but should it ever become necessary to fire off the gun which they have stupidly mounted on the launch, they may expect to do themselves more damage than they could possibly do the enemy, for no arrangement has been made for the recoil of the piece, which in itself is too heavy for the launch.

PLATFORM OF THE ULTRA SPANIARDS.

On the evening of the 4th a political meeting, attended by *hacendados*, landowners and other distinguished persons, Cubans as well as Spaniards, was held at the residence of Count SAN YGNACIO. This meeting was evidently gotten up with a view of allowing GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, the former Governor of Havana, an opportunity to ventilate his ideas on the present state of affairs in Cuba, and as a caucus for the formation of a new party, whose principal policy is unity between Spaniards and Cubans, for the common benefit of Cuba, and the adoption of conservative principles. It was resolved to form a permanent conservative committee to send circulars to the different towns and cities of the island, urging the formation of similar committees, to act on the same basis and principles adopted by the General Committee in Havana, and also to start a large daily paper, with the title of "The Conservative," (*El Conservador*,) to sustain their programme and aid to elect Conservatives as councillors and deputies to the Cortes. The articles of the new political platform are twenty-one in number, and proclaim the favor of the framers of the following principles:

1. National integrity.
2. Spanish unity.
3. Acceptance of the form of government adopted by the mother country.
4. Respect and compliance with its orders.
5. Maintenance of the authorities which represent them.
6. Representation in the Cortes by deputies.
7. Revolution of the social question in a gradual period of time, to be determined by the Cortes, and as many conferences as may be necessary with the corporations and property holders of this province.
8. Protection of property and support of agriculture as the principal wealth of the island, the social question is opce decided.
9. Continuance of the exemption from *blood-contribution* in order not to deprive the field of hands.
10. Protection of commerce by reforms in the tariffs.
11. The development of all kinds of industry.
12. Advancement of public works, building of orphan asylums, charity hospital, railroads, highways, &c.
13. Education of the colored people, the propagation among them of religious principles and good morals and habits, in order to prepare them to become, in time, part of the nation.
14. Administrative discentralization.
15. Orders to municipalities to promote instruction for the moral and material interests of the people.
16. Diminution of the number of Government clerks.
17. Establishment of schools for all the civil professions, and easier access to the natives of this province to public positions and offices of the State.
18. Reduction of taxes,
19. Economy in the Budgets.
20. The Budget to be voted in the Cortes; and,
21. The division of the island into districts under the command of civil authorities.

It will be noticed that the foregoing articles speak not one word concerning the freedom of worship; but, on the contrary, leave, as heretofore, the government and interior arrangements of the island, exclusively to what may be decided in the Cortes.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

The Governor of the City of Havana, apprehending troubles and disorders during the approaching carnival, on account of the liberty allowed to masekrs, has issued a stringent order prohibiting the wearing of a mask in the streets during carnival, but the face shall not be covered wholly or in part, although this will be allowed in the public balls authorized by the Government. The penalty for the infringement of this order is imprisonment, or a fine of fifty or more dollars.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Two Chinamen suffered the extreme penalty of the law, the garrote, yesterday morning. They had murdered the *stepson* or overseer of an estate. QUASIMODO.

## PERSONAL.

The complimentary testimonial to Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT by the citizens of Brooklyn, takes place at the Athenæum, in that city, on Monday evening, Feb. 15.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, Attorney-General of Ontario, and E. H. KING, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS sailed in the *Russia*, on Wednesday, to meet his family, now in France. He will return with them next September, and make his home in this City again permanently.

Mr. HENRY A. BOWEN, the well-known Wall-street financier, sails to-day on the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, *en route* to London and Paris. He proceeds to London for the purpose of ratifying negotiations now in progress with European capitalists for the purchase of a Western railway.

Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Gen. Harney, of St. Louis, Hon. P. Monteath, of Albany, and Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. J. A. Morris, of Indianapolis, Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, and Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. J. C. Paige, of New-Orleans, is at the St. James Hotel; Capt. Ball, of the Fifty-third Regiment, British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. J. B. Carse, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the Banking House of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 28, 1869.—Philadelphia—Mrs. C. de Sandrans, Miss C. de Sandrans, Mrs. L. E. Fetterman, Mr. Henry M. Smith, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. E. Willing, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Swaim. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dotger, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wilson, Mr. S. S. Horner. New-Haven, Conn.—Mr. A. J. Works. New-Orleans—Mr. Samuel Engler. Cambridge—Mr. Nelson Winthrop. Norwalk, O.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jenney. San Francisco—Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Bucknall. Portland, Me.—Mr. J. B. Brown, Mr. Philip Henry Brown.

## BRIEF NOTES.

A young man in Quincy, Ill., who wished to wed a rich man's daughter, was told to be gone by the stern father. He manfully replied: "I have a clear conscience and a good bank account." The matter-of-fact father softened, asked explanations about the bank account, and was told by the youth that he meant he owed no man a dollar. He is now the young man's father-in-law.

A subscription has been started in Madison County, Ky., to buy a residence for Mrs. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut have issued an address appealing to the people to discard bad men and give their confidence and support to honest and good ones. A Republican paper thinks this very unselfish in the Committee.

A correspondent says that Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, "finds himself compelled to deal with all the fag-ends of border ruffianism and treason, mixed in the infernal cauldron of Kuklux assassination." All good people will pity the Governor, though they may not know what the correspondent means.

There are eighty-two places in Lewiston, Me., where liquors are sold. The prohibitory law is in force but not enforced there.

A Troy paper says the Lansingburg authorities are after parties who don't clean their sidewalks with a sharp stick. It does not explain why they object to the use of shovels.

MELVIN MITCHELL nearly burned his wife to death in Sutton, N. H., by throwing a bottle of kerosene oil into a fire near which she was sitting. He has been bound over for trial.

Comptroller BLACKBURN, of Tennessee, who recently thrashed a member of the House of Representatives, spoke of the affair in his letter of apology to that body, as "the little episode that occurred inside the bar of the House."

A monthly satirical journal, to be called the *Capitol*, is threatened in Washington. It is proposed to publish it during the sessions of Congress.

Gov. BOWIE has issued orders to the Oyster Police to arrest all parties found violating the Maryland Oyster law in the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is coming to New-York next week, and will soon go home to Kentucky.

BALLSTON SPA.—Artesian Lithia Spring Water cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney and other diseases. The only spring water in the world that contains all the ingredients of the European and Saratoga Springs with twice their strength. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

**Velocepedian Mania.**

GREAT STEEPLE CHASE
BETWEEN
GREELEY,
DANA
AND
RAYMOND.

A most amusing Cut representing the above will appear in

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
TO-DAY.

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BETWEEN
GREELEY,
DANA
AND
RAYMOND.

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THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
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**Sudden Changes of Weather are Productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c.** There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

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70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Nervous Disorders, Sleeplessness, and Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious food,

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which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., may be had gratis and post free. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 25; 24 pounds, $18.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 183 William-st., New-York, and all grocers and chemists.

**New-York State in Pocket Form.**—Issued to-day, the Mercantile Agency Reference Book for New-York State, in pocket form, containing in neat and portable shape the name, location, trade, capital and credit standing of every trader in the Empire State. Specimen copies to be seen and terms made known at head office.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway, and B. G. DUN & CO., Albany and Buffalo.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold every where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

**Furs are now Selling at Ruinous Prices** UNTIL MARCH, AT
J. R. TERRY'S, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

**Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion,** Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and its weaknesses; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

**To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and** tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

**For Black Worms and Pimples on the** face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

**Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.**—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

**Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers** of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 30 John-st., New-York.

## MARRIED.

LITTLE—WHITON.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, 1869, by Rev. T. D. Van Cleve, D. D., ROBERT FORSYTH LITTLE, of New-York, to JULIA, daughter of Augustus S. Whiton, of the former place.

ROBINSON—GODWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. Conyler, LEWIS TRUMBULL, youngest son of the late Hon. H. W. Goodwin, Esq., to DANIEL ROBINSON, all of Brooklyn.

STEWART—DORAN.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. J. A. Keogh, CHARLES STEWART, of this City, to MARY DORAN, of Harlem.

WHITE—ROCKWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869, at the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, S. I., by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, HENRY K. WHITE, of New-York, to M. ADDIE, daughter of Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, D. D., of Stapleton, Staten Island.

## DIED.

BARNES.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, Major-Gen. JAMES BARNES.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

BARNEWALL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, of croup, OLIVIA, daughter of Morris and Eliza A. Barnewall, aged 4 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CYNTHIA A., wife of Hiram M. Cool, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 30 West 30th-st., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COX.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., ALFRED H. COX, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Henry and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, Lakeland, near Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, in the 47th year of his age, HERMAN TEN EYCK FOSTER, son of the late Andrew Foster, of this City.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GIBBONS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mr. GEORGE S. GIBBONS, formerly of Albany, and son of the late James Gibbons, Sr., of that city.

The relatives and friends, and also the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 178 Franklin-av.

The members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., will meet for this purpose at their Lodge-rooms, No. 946 Broadway, New-York, on the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. By order of the W. M.

A. W. KING, Secretary.

MACY.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, CHARLES B. MACY, of the firm of Macy & Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MIX.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, WM. H. MIX, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

NIXON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, suddenly, JOHN M. NIXON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 108 East 14th-st., on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SALT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 12, EZRA L., son of Wm. Henry Salt, aged 26 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ALFRED C. SMITH, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist E. Church, Flushing, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The train leaves Hunter's Point at 1:10.

THORP.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. JULIA ANN PARKER, widow of the late Henry S. Thorp, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence. Trains at 11½ A. M. New-Haven Railroad. Carriages at Fairfield Depot.

TIMPSON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BENJAMIN T. TIMPSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Gouverneur-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WIDD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, EMMA E., aged 11 years, daughter of Andrew and Helen M. Wind.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PATENT OFFICES.**

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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**WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD** LIVER OIL AND LIME. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.
Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 106 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

**MRS. M. G. BROWN'S** SCALP RENOvator, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

**TO PRINTERS.**—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

**PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES DESIR**ous of confidential advice and treatment may consult Dr. JAMIESON, (Physician to his Highness Halim Pasha, of Egypt,) at No. 64 Broadway, Room 40, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 3 and 5 P.M.

**FOR SALE**—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

**ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH** cured permanently. No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4. Call.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**A NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL.**

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
TRAVELS
IN THE
EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.
By ALBERT S. BICKMORE.
One volume, 8vo, illustrated, 553 pages. Price $5.

"This is a delightful book. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most charming and scientifically valuable book of travels published since Humboldt [illegible] personal account of his travailings in [illegible] and Mexico. We naturalists, philosophers and ethnologists, these pages are of the highest value. The trader will find most valuable and reliable information on the clove, the nutmeg, mace, coffee, camphor, tin, gold and other articles of commerce with which this region abounds, while the sportsman will revel in the accounts of tigers, rhinoceroses, orang-outans, buffaloes, deer, wild boars, pythons, Malay pirates and Dyak head-hunters. We read these charming 'Travels in the East Indian Archipelago' with the greatest avidity, and, in the name of the reading and scientific public, congratulate Mr. Murray on having added it to his list."—*John Bull.*

"This is a very interesting book of travel and adventure. Mr. Bickmore collected, wherever he went, shells, birds, beasts, insects and plants. We are glad to find that our American cousins are in possession of one of the finest collections of natural history ever gathered in the East. Mr. Bickmore's narrative is all the more interesting, as he writes in the threefold character of naturalist, historian and adventurer. As we accompany him from island to island, we learn their history, the character and appearance of the country and the people, and the modes of cultivation of the products, for which the land of spices is celebrated. Interspersed with this instructive information are accounts of all kinds of personal adventure. We have seldom read a book of travel with greater pleasure. It is the narrative of a naturalist-traveler, free from mere scientific cataloguing, and full of incident and adventure."—*Land and Water.*

"The author

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD-COUPONS.


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NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1869—3 P. M.

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| Registered, 1881.. | 113⅛ | 113⅝ | 5-20 Coupon, 67. | 110⅛ | 110⅜ |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 114 | 114⅛ | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 110⅜ | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862.. | 109⅝ | 110⅛ | 10-40 Regist'd.. | 103⅛ | 103⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62.. | 114⅛ | 114⅜ | 10-40 Coupon.... | 109⅛ | 109⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64.. | 111⅜ | 111⅝ | Gold.......... | 135⅛ | 135⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 113⅛ | 113⅜ | U. S. Cur. Fac. | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
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## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by E. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at the close of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. BABCOCK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, at KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 321 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES of latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
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NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of passage and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

## FINANCIAL.


HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.


| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital - - | $2,000,000 00 |
| Assets Jan. 1, 1869 - | 3,966,282 30 |
| Liabilities - - - | 106,837 48 |

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1869:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash balance in Bank | $145,795 43 |
| Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate | 1,178,905 00 |
| Loans on Stocks, payable on demand | 409,662 00 |
| United States Stocks (market value) | 1,404,743 50 |
| State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value) | 451,305 00 |
| Bank Stocks (market value) | 128,976 00 |
| Interest due on 1st January, 1869 | 35,508 17 |
| Balance in hand of Agents and in course of transmission | 95,619 20 |
| Bills receivable (for premiums on Inland Risks, &c.) | 14,060 94 |
| Other property, miscellaneous items | 56,157 85 |
| Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at office | 6,573 40 |
| Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus | 35,526 81 |
| Government Stamps on hand | 144 00 |
| Total | $3,966,282 30 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1869 | $104,097 48 |
| Due Stockholders on account of 27th, 28th and 29th Dividends | 2,740 00 |
| Total | $106,837 48 |

This Company pays no Brokerage, but makes a Rebate on City Risks, which is in all cases deducted from the Premiums on the face of the Policy.

POLICIES ISSUED PAYABLE IN GOLD IF DESIRED.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary.


WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.


FOR SALE.
$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.
This road is leased to and operated by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
the interest on which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

WHEREAS, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,734, for 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the name of Elisha Mulford, has been lost, the transfer stopped, and warning given of the same, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of the said stock.

H. C. HARDY & SON, NO. 4 WALL-ST., buy and sell stocks, bonds and gold, at the New-York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, for cash or commission.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST., (adjoining P. Hayden's),
SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS
Bought at a high price.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City or New-Jersey property. Principals only need apply. S. WINKLEY, No. 115 Broadway.


HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
REMOVAL.
THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to their new office in the
"HOWARD BUILDING,"
NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,
and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.


| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 |
| SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over | 82,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $282,000 |

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.


BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 9 Wilmot-row, Liverpool,
No. 75 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular notes cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.
MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association will cease doing business after electing its officers accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1869.
THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. Water Bonds, and that they will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."
HORATIO FOX, ESQ.,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.
ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 186 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
WANTED—THE CASH FOR TWO FIRST mortgages, $6,000 and $11,000, on Boulevard property. Address D. S., La RUE, Box No. 111 Times Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.
58TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.
59TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.
70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.
77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.
9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
COMPRISING
THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS.,
TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the
HARSEN ESTATE,
is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
PROPERTY ON
5TH AND LEXINGTON AVS., 47TH, 50TH, 59TH, 58TH AND 116TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID HALLEY, REFEREE:

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 58th-st., four lots; corner lot 25.8x100 feet, inside lots 25x100 feet each.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 25 feet north of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet.
EAST 47TH-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 77 East 4th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., 25 by about 50 feet, lot 25x92.1½ feet. Possession May 1, 1869.
WEST 50TH-ST.—One lot on the south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., 25x100.4½ feet.
WEST 59TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, about 234.4 feet west of the Grand Circle, or 8th-av. entrance, each 25x100.4 feet.
EAST 116TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 169 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.10 feet.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, household furniture, the property of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame, pier and mantel mirrors, black-walnut parlor suites, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, black-walnut bookcases, black-walnut library table, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, plated and enameled hair-top mattresses, shaving stands, wardrobes, hall stands and chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., oil-paintings and engravings, drugrets, China toilet sets, Parian figures, stair carpets and rods, silver-plated ware, glassware, &c. &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
several very fine rosewood pianos, by the best makers.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bliss, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, all the highly desirable two-story attic and basement frame houses, neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x28, lots 21x100, situated on New-Jersey-av.; also, one vacant lot on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries.

Further particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bliss, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.—E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the two-story attic and basement frame houses neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x28½ lots, 21x100; situated on New-Jersey-av. Also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND ON CENTRAL-AV., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JEREMIAH TIER.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

2D-AV.—Nos. 20, 22, 24, 24½ 2d-av., n. e. cor. of 1st-st. 187-ST.—Frame house and lot, No. 30 1st-st.

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at six months, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnson.

A check dated July 10, 1865, for $900, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.

A judgment against the Hoosac State Company in Supreme Court Feb. 22, 1867, for $1,986 28, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $2,000, being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 9, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth for $1,000.

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward E. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $459 03, and one Dec. 26, 1865, for $1,092 25.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 28, 1863, one for $2,157 11, and one for $1,466 66.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner for $336 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner and J. K. Wardell for $677 66, both collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1862, for $876 80.

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $208 75, date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $168 98.

Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $638 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 83; A. B. Mortley for $629 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George Mott for $1,890; Andrew Bachus for $50 82.

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Roebotham for $635 94; Frederick Kuster for $90; C. W. Botton for $81 65; Watt & Keating for $69 14; A. Simpson for $1,418 96; G. G. Mecklem for $240 70.

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 24, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $726 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1864, for $305, one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $283 45, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $402 48, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 15, 1866, for $315 25, and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 13, 1866, for $652 50, both indorsed by Evans & Cook.

A claim against C. R. Ellis for $400 02, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $427 40, and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $30.

Also the following stocks:

6,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.

50 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.

3,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.

1,095 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.

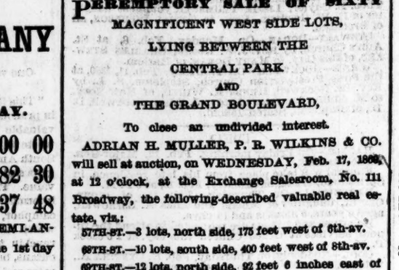
2,660 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.

400 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer
JACKSON STREET.




DESIRABLE PROPERTY
ON
SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS,
KNOWN AS THE
PLACE SUGAR REFINERY,
With Valuable Water Front.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, February 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS.—The valuable plot of ground, with 7 story brick building No. 380 South Street, running through to No. 326 Front Street, near Jackson Street, 65x138 feet, and known as the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY. The building covers the entire plot; is substantially built and calculated for storage or other business requiring strength, space and light. Also, the valuable water-right in front of said premises, with right of building out pier.

Also, lease of lot, with buildings Nos. 323 and 325 Front Street, covering lot 34x70 feet.

Possession on delivery of the deed.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine Street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law
EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBT. I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSTPONED BANKRUPT SALE AT the New-York Kerosene Oil Company's Works, Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock. Lot of scrap iron, pipes, pipe-fittings, valves, iron tanks, lathes, oil, white lead, cooper's tools, &c., property of said bankrupt corporation. Sale positive, rain or shine.

By order of CHAS. JONES, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. YESTHIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., second-hand and new household furniture, carpets, drugget, framed prints, beds and bedding, clocks, glassware, pianos, safes, stoves, desks, &c.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day; the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 26, 1862, at three months, for $600 90.

A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 26, 1862, at two months, for $345 78.

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1865, at four months, for $2,422, payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of C. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $476, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of C. R. Woodworth, each for $900, one dated Nov. 9, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,850 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company and 1,200 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months, for $100.

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $205; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1859, as four months, for $8, and one dated March 23, 1861, due March 30, 1861, for $45, and one dated Feb. 2, 1862, for $3; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1859.

A promissory note of C. Perkins, dated Nov. 13, 1866, at one month, for $600, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of F. Allerman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $22.

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June 24, 1865, at seven months, for $612 93.

A promissory note of Erastus Plat, dated Dec. 8, 1865, at two months, for $155, payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 6, 1866, at three months, for $135.

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at one day, for $200 00.

A check dated June 2, 1865, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnson.

A check dated July 10, 1865, for $900, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.

A judgment against the Hoosac State Company in Supreme Court Feb. 22, 1867, for $1,986 28, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 9, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth for $1,000.

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward E. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $459 03, and one Dec. 26, 1865, for $1,092 25.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 28, 1863, one for $2,157 11, and one for $1,466 66.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner for $336 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner and J. K. Wardell for $677 66, both collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1862, for $876 80.

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $208 75, date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $168 98.

Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $638 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 83; A. B. Mortley for $629 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George Mott for $1,890; Andrew Bachus for $50 82.

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Roebotham for $635 94; Frederick Kuster for $90; C. W. Botton for $81 65; Watt & Keating for $69 14; A. Simpson for $1,418 96; G. G. Mecklem for $240 70.

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 24, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $726 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1864, for $305, one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $283 45, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $402 48, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 15, 1866, for $315 25, and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 13, 1866,

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPE.....Feb. 13 CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
UNITED KINGDOM.Feb. 20 BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 COLUMBIA.....Mar. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CHINA.....Feb. 17 AUSTRAL/SIAN..Mar. 10
CUBA.....Feb. 24 RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 CHINA.....Mar. 24
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Feb. 18 TARIFA.....Mar. 4
ALEPPO.....Feb. 25 TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30 and 35
To London.....105 | To Liverpool.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42 and 47
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....$15
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 | St. John's, N. F., by } 30
Branch Steamer... } | Branch Steamer... }
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT** BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
| $275 | $225 | $150 | $75 |

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
**FOUR TIMES A MONTH,**
**On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,**
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Fare to—RISING STAR, Cape King, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Eastward.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY** PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR MOBILE,**
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. Limeburner,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. S. Silcock, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Wier, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams, Sat. 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to G. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. H. Greene.....Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, E. Adams, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.....Mar. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....Kimble.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
GEO. CROMWELL.Vail.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.**
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following THURSDAY.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN A brown-stone high-stoop house, in one of the finest localities in the City, is desirous of meeting with a party of adults who wish to make an arrangement, with board, for one year for a genteel home, without the cares of housekeeping; only first-class parties need answer. Address C. F. WINSLOW, Station F.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter; must be between 4th and 7th avs., above 20th-st. Address, with particulars, W. C. E., Box No. 2,822 Post Office.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place.—A large front room, with Pompton bedstead; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH ST., (NEW NO. 113.)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor, front, to let with board; also front room on fourth floor. House first-class.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR one or two gentlemen, can find a comfortable home with parties living in their own house; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred. No. 122 East 30th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; the best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated in a strictly private, first-class brown-stone house near 5th-av. Address, with full name, to Box No. 6,766 Post Office.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-st.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

AT NO. 218 EAST 14TH-ST.—A LITTLE room for single gentleman, with board; French spoken.

NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.) —The above family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 7 WEST 26TH-ST., (OVERlooking Madison-square,) a suite of rooms, to gentlemen, without board; also one single room.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, A south room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Lafayette, three-story Mansard-roof brick house, 46x45; grounds 50x210; stable 22x22, three-story French roof; house contains 18 rooms; main hall 9 feet wide; walnut-carved parlors to second story with black walnut, portico and bay windows in cut stone; dining room on main floor; buffet and refrigerator built in house; floors all pine-lined; hot air and ventilating registers throughout; two bath rooms, four water closets, burglar alarm and billiard room; built by day's work for present owner. Address Box No. 2,512 Post Office, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x38, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground containing of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. HOOPER & CO., Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

INVESTORS IN NINETEENTH WARD, Brooklyn, property, will do well to secure maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, of JOHNSON & MILLER'S next great auction sale, to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom. Make a note of the fact that the splendid lots on the southwest corner of Bedford-av. and Hooper-st. are to be included in this sale. Maps now ready.

NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN. —50 splendid lots in this favorite locality, including the choice and valuable southwest corner of Bedford-av. and Hooper-st., are to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Secure maps of this great sale at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CARLTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—THE most complete stone front house on "the hill;" splendid order; elegant carpets, chandeliers and shades; a rare bargain, if sold immediately; neighborhood first-class. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 327 Fulton-av.

FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN—SPLENDID Ocean Hill lots on this great thoroughfare, at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at Exchange Salesroom.
Maps now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF EAST NEW-YORK Houses and lots by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at Exchange Salesroom. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUMP INTO ONE OF THE MANY Railroad cars running to East New-York; examine carefully the houses and lots that are to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER on WEDNESDAY next, make a minute of what suits you, and attend the sale. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, HALF BLOCK, 43d-st. and 3d-av., Brooklyn.
Wanted, house near 2d-av. and 12th-st., New-York; price $20,000. VAN ZANDT BROS. & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —Three-story frame houses, filled in with brick to peak; with brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark-st. For permits, apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 9 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 4 P. M., Express, River Head; 5 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Albany, and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, from Albany to Boston, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
10 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P.M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M. Way Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points in the South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 2 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. B. BARD, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Genl Sup't.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS,**
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SOTO, W. B. Eaton, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows.....Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. John Drake, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
W. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES for sale cheap; also, one truck. Apply at second door from corner of 10th-av. and 14th-st.
R. C. DELONG.

A CHUNKY CANADIAN, 7 YEARS old, fit for any work, and warranted; also, a one-horse truck, as good as new, at No. 122 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, DIRT CART and harness, separate or together; horse warranted sound and kind. Apply at No. 312 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SUITable for a cart or truck. Price $60. Can be seen at feed store No. 17 3d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SOUND and kind at No. 540 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, 16 HANDS high, sound and kind. Inquire at No. 625 11th-av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.**
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

LOTS FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 PINE-ST.

87TH-AV.—A number of choice lots below Central Park, including several corners; also, Central Park lots, Madison-av., between 56th and 57th sts., and other eligible locations.
97TH-ST.—Near 5th-av.
46TH-ST.—Near 5th-av.
83D-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs.
125TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs.
And a number of other Harlem lots.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one or more of those superior four-story high stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., 22x55; lot 22x100.5 feet; parlors, front basement, halls and stairs all finished in hard wood. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, or at office, No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, 20x45x100.5. Furnace in cellar, heater in front basement, marble mantels, hot and cold water in every room, two water-closets, bath and stationery wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of Worth and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Hudson-st., and 8 Worth-st., being 60 feet 6 inches on Hudson-st., 104 feet on Worth-st., 85 feet on the southerly side and 30 feet on the easterly side. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., a four-story high-stoop house, in excellent condition and well located; lot 25 by 103 feet. The above to be sold to close an estate; and to principals only; further particulars, with permits, will be furnished by GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR BUSIness purposes, the house and lot No. 164 6th-av., a few doors from 22d-st.; the lot is 26x120 feet in size, and the building suitable for alterations into a first-class business establishment. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 57 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 23.8 front, 19.4 rear, 77 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of $900 per annum for 999 years; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On 5th-av., up town, a very fine new four-story brown-stone house, at reasonable terms; 30x75x125; price $75,000. For particulars inquire at No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 8, between 11 and 1 o'clock. No agent need to apply.

O. A. BILLS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Yonkers; New-York Office, No. 176 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to purchase or sell property, will find it to their interest to call on me. Money put out on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 20x100.5 feet; 108 stalls; whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house in 10th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone, 18.6x64x1½ block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot 20 East 42d-st., 100 feet from Grand-st., now occupied as a pie baker; 1 x 25 by 75. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in perfect order; all modern improvements, chandeliers and fixtures; No. 21 Rutgers-place. Apply to W. COCHRAN, No. 77 Rutgers-st.

A TWENTY YEARS' GROUND LEASE for sale; 100x100; upper part of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house for sale with or without mirrors, carpets and shades. Inquire on the premises, No. 441 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in perfect order, No. 247 West 51st-st., with mirrors, carpets, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS and vicinity, improved and unimproved property; also houses to let. A. B. MILLS, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 26 Division-st., near 5th-av., $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with about five acres of ground, at "Inwood on the Hudson," (Tubby Hook,) about ten minutes' walk from the depot, having a fine inland and river view.
On the premises are a two-story and attic brick mansion, partly furnished, containing thirteen rooms, with bath-rooms, laundry, and convenient closets, gas and water throughout. Also a carriage-house and stable, chicken and cow-houses, a large garden with a variety of choice fruit trees. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well shaded with forest trees.
For particulars and permits apply to THOMAS J. OWEN, No. 158 South-st., or EDWIN THOMPSON, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brown-stone front house on West 22d-st., near 9th-av. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, contains all modern improvements, and will be let only to a private family, from the 1st of March if desired, at $300 per month, or will be leased for a term of three years. Apply to
M. TEEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., a furnished house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; has about six acres of land, well, cistern, ice-house, (filled,) stable, garden stocked with usual small fruits; very healthy location; fine view; half a mile from railroad station; rent $1,600 per annum. Apply to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 79 Beekman-st., or to J. EDGAR, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY NEXT.
The House No. 108 Madison-av., furnished.....$6,000
Building No. 391 8th-av., n. w. corner.....3,000
Store No. 1,147 Broadway.....3,000
House No. 1 Charles-st.....1,800
House No. 226 West 21st-st.....2,400
WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 226 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND EXtension brown-stone house No. 33 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with furniture; it has a dining-room, parlor or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 20½ Broadway.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry. Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont Place; rent $480. Apply at No. 306 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house; all the modern improvements; beautiful location, Brooklyn; immediate possession; rent low. For particulars, call on M. L. B., No. 314 West 53d-st., New-York.

TWO PLACES TO RENT AT STAMford, Conn., both of these places are attractive as rural residences and extensive gardens; one is furnished. For particulars apply by letter to G. W. A. JENKINS, Stamford, Conn.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x51, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large four-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105, on said premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 12 Waverley-place, suitable for business purposes or for a boarding-house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 25x60, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET, A large size house and stable, with several acres of ground. Apply to CHARLES NOE, Bergen Point.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WAVERLEY THEATRE,**
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. T. REEDER.
Manager.....MORRIS & WALL.
This fine, new and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PIERSTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOR, Jr., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGI, Miss EMILY RIGI,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGI,
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $8 and $10.

**THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.**
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Comic and Oriental Pantomime
KIM-KA.
VENTILATON, an act by JAMES S. MAFFITT.
GRAND CHINESE BALLET.
A LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Mr. BURNELL BUNNELLS AND SONS,
Mr. and Mrs. VALENTINE LOVE,
HOFEE'S TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
THE TAMMANY COMPANY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; reserved, orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MONDAY NIGHT—First appearance of
JAMES H. BUDWORTH, the Dutch Comedian.

**STEINWAY HALL**—SATURDAY.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY SOIREES. FIFTH SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, AT 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
MR. S. B. MILLS,
THE CHORAL SOCIETY.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, Scharzo, Finale, Op. 32.....Schumann
Double Chorus, "Fratres ego enim".....Palestrina
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Fantasie, Op. 80, Piano, Chorus and Orchestra,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, MENDELSSOHN UNION and ORCHESTRA.
Ungarische Zigeunerweisen.....Tausig
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Symphonic Poem, Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo.....Liszt
TICKETS (including a reserved seat) TWO DOLLARS.
To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE GRAND COMBINED ATTRACTION,
presenting MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, MISS ROSE MASSEY, and full dramatic Company; also, the renowned MORLACCHI TROUPE.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock, with the Asiatic Ballet of L'ALMEE,
in which Mlle. MORLACCHI and her troupe of eight principal Dancers, including La Petit Augustin, will appear. Followed by the acknowledged best burlesque of the season, the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
with its dazzling and gorgeous costumes, charming music, captivating dances, and unprecedented cast of characters, introducing Mlle. MORLACCHI and her troupe in the Original Morlacchi Can Can.
All the Curiosities of the Museum on Exhibition at all hours.

**IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.**
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SUNDAY CONCERTS

## ALBANY.

**The Bribery and Corruption Committee—The Midland Railroad—Discussion on the Governor's Message.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Senate had a brief session to-day and adjourned over to Monday evening. The bill for submitting the new Constitution was up again in Committee of the Whole, and progressed so far as the adoption of Mr. O'DONNELL's amendment requiring a fourth ballot-box to enable the people to vote separately on section 15 of article 8, establishing uniform rule of taxation for real and personal property.

THE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee appointed near the close of the last session of the Legislature to investigate the grounds for the prevalent rumors of corruption and bribery in connection with the railroad legislation of last session, have nearly finished the examination of witnesses and will present their report in the course of a week or ten days. From what I am able to learn of its contents, the report will fully sustain the general belief in the extraordinary corruptness of the last Legislature, and will show a more lavish use of money to secure or prevent the legislation sought by the Erie Railroad Company than was ever known or dreamed of before. Under the present law for the prevention of bribery and corruption it will, of course, be impossible to fasten bribery on particular individuals, but the fact that nearly half a million of dollars was disbursed here last Winter to influence railroad legislation, admits of no doubt. The Committee will accompany their report by a bill amending the present law against bribery, so as to secure if possible the object aimed at. Senator HALE, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee before mentioned, to-day offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an attachment to issue against HENRY THOMPSON, one of the directors of the Erie Railroad, who refuses or neglects to attend before the Committee and be examined. It is thought that THOMPSON could, if so disposed, throw some light upon the manner in which the Erie disbursed its corruption fund, and whether any money, and if so how much, was paid to secure Gov. FENTON's signature to the bill which was engineered through the Legislature.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

the third reading of bills was the order of the day. The Oswego and New-York or "Midland" Railroad met with an unexpected obstruction in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. HITCHMAN, prohibiting New-York City from taking stock in the road. The amendment was lost, but the bill failed to pass, and was laid on the table until its friends can muster more strength than they had in the House to-day. The Canal Committee reported adversely to the Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for repairs to the Albany Basin, which passed the Upper House after a three days' discussion. On motion of Mr. JACOBS the report was laid on the table, for the reason that the Albany advocates of the bill had not had an opportunity to present its merits before the Committee.

THE MESSAGE DISCUSSED AGAIN.

That portion of the Governor's Message relating to the government of New-York City by Commissions came up again for discussion at a special session this evening, Mr. BEHAN in the chair. Mr. BERGEN resumed his argument, begun on Thursday evening last, in support of the Governor's views, and was followed by Messrs. HARTMAN, KEEGAN, NATCHMAN and PLUNKET, all Democrats from New-York. With the exception of Messrs. BERGEN's and HARTMAN's remarks, the speechifying was not particularly edifying. S.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. NICHOLS presented the petition of the Buffalo St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, asking the State for $10,000, to enlarge and repair the Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the members of the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $100,000.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To provide for improving Centre-street in Peekskill.

BILLS PASSED.

To facilitate the construction of the Skaneateles Railroad; to permit the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with small children, to hold real and personal estate; to authorize the election of Police Commissioners in Syracuse; authorizing the town of Fort Covington, Franklin County, to issue $5,000 for the construction of a bridge over Salmon River.

To legalize the acts of EDWARD B. WHITE, a Justice of Peace.

The bill to organize a Police force at Syracuse, with amendments directing the four Commissioners to be taken equally from the two political organizations.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide for additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery upon measures relating to railway companies, reported that they had taken a large amount of testimony upon the subject, and would now be able to close the evidence, but for the failure of HENRY THOMPSON, of New-York, to appear before them, though twice subpœnaed.

A resolution was then adopted, directing the issuance of an attachment, and ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to seize and to bring the said HENRY THOMPSON before the Senate.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

PETITION.

A petition was presented from the St. Regis Indians, relative to a division of lands on their Reservation.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Union Springs. To incorporate Tiger Hose Company No. 1 of Utica. To amend the charter of the Troy and Albia Horse Railroad. Authorizing and confirming the sale of lots by the Green Hill Cemetery Association. To incorporate the Billy J. Clark Division No. 102 Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York. In regard to the Normal School. To open Moore, Cooke and Varet streets from Bushwick-avenue to Bogart-street, in Brooklyn. Authorizing the Canal Commissioner to raise the roadbed in Fort Ann. In relation to the place of trial of certain offences. To amend the charter of the village of Fultonville, Montgomery County. The bill to aid in the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, was lost, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill was laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the village of Red Creek, Wayne County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. REMUS—To relinquish the title of the State to certain lands in Westfield, Chautauqua County.

By Mr. BASSETT—To incorporate the Lordville and Equinmunk Bridge Company.

By Mr. FERRIS—To facilitate the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. TOWER—To repeal chapter 227 of the laws of 1868, relative to pilotage in the East River.

By Mr. JACOBS—To repeal all that part of the law, passed in 1868, relative to the construction of Quarantine buildings on Coney Island.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the construction of a road in Gravesend, Kings County.

By Mr. TRAINOR—To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank, and naming corporators, GEO. W. VARIAN, CHAS. KING, ABRAM DAVIS and others.

By Mr. BURNS—To enable JAMES MCNEARNEY, of New-York, to hold real estate.

By Mr. FARLEY—For the drainage of lands in New Zane.

By Mr. MOSELY—For the further extension of Prospect Park, in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. TUTTLE—To incorporate the Utica and Mohawk Railroad.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—To provide for the payment of interest on certain drafts, certificates, awards for damages and estimates for work done on canals.

By Mr. GLEASON—To facilitate the construction of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad.

By Mr. LA MOORE—For the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The bill empowers the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Statistics, with an office at Albany.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—To incorporate the Shokan Hall Association in Ulster County.

By Mr. THORNTON—To amend the charter of Sodus, Wayne County.

By Mr. CAMERON—For the construction of a bridge in Carrol, Chautauqua County.

The bill for the improvement of the Albany Basin was recommitted.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

**Lincoln Banquet in Jersey City.**

The Lincoln Association of Jersey City celebrated the birthday anniversary of the late President by a banquet at Cooper's Hall, in that city, last evening. About 125 persons sat down to enjoy the feast. The hall was decorated with national flags, and with portraits of WASHINGTON, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. GRANT, while a portrait of Mr. LINCOLN occupied a prominent position immediately in the rear of the officers' table. Mr. D. W. WEISS, President of the Association, presided over the festivities. When full justice had been done to the edibles, the President announced the first regular toast—"The memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," which was drank standing, and was responded to by Mr. B. W. THORNMORTON, of Bergen.

The other toasts were responded to by Hon. E. B. Wakeman, Isaac Van Winkle, Capt. T. H. Lee, Rev. T. L. Danner, Mayor O'Niel of Jersey City, Gen. Edward Jardine and Benj. Van Riper. Letters were read from Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sickles, Logan, Senator Wilson and others.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**The Fitchburg Wife-Poisoning Case—The False and the True Story—Pyke and His Crime.**

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

The "Fitchburg Wife-Poisoning Case," which has caused such intense excitement in Fitchburg and its neighborhood lately, and has created so much talk in the Boston papers, is rapidly becoming, to all appearances, no case at all. The sensational reports of the "case," which originated in one of the city evening papers and have been copied quite extensively throughout the country, stated in effect that Mrs. HANNAH PYKE, a respectable lady of Fitchburg, died suddenly from the effects of poison administered in lemonade and custard by her husband, ROBERT D. PYKE, a respectable gentleman of Fitchburg; that the act was done because the husband desired to rid himself instanter of the company of the wife so that he could marry a daughter of the wife by a former husband; that the daughter, one ADELAIDE EVANS, a young woman of about twenty-six years, of decidedly un-prepossessing appearance, was an accomplice of the husband, and that she was impelled to the performance of her part in the wicked work by the knowledge that she was about to become a mother, and that, if she was not married to PYKE, the father of her child, her fair fame as a virtuous girl, if any she had, (which, it seems, was a matter of considerable doubt,) would be sadly impaired. This made a very interesting story, and a really serious case; but, unfortunately for the cause of truth, it was not founded, to any very great extent, on fact.

PYKE was arrested and lodged in jail, and so, also, was the young woman ADELAIDE. The chemists brought the stomach of the deceased lady to this City and proceeded to analyze its contents, and the District-Attorney, Hon. W. W. RICE, of Worcester, and the counsel for the defendant, two prominent Fitchburg lawyers, proceeded to pick up evidence. Two weeks ago an attempt was made to have an examination, but it failed as the chemists had not finished their work. To-day another attempt was made but with no better success; the examination was again postponed for two weeks for the reason that the chemists were not ready to report the result of the analysis. Now the truth doubtless is that the chemists have not as yet found the slightest trace of poison in the stomach, and that they do not want to give up the search without finding something.

Mrs. PYKE it seems was a very fleshy woman. At the time of her death she was under medical treatment for a broken hip, received a week previous by a fall. She was fed for two days, before her death, on lemonade and custard, and not much of anything else. Taking this fact into consideration, many find it not very difficult to conclude that she died from natural causes. The story that PYKE prepared all her food during her sickness, gave it to her, allowed no other person to have anything to do with it, and cautioned the young woman ADELAIDE against touching any of it, is denied *in toto*, and the author of it, an unlucky newspaper reporter, has been severely censured.

But, although he may not be guilty of the crime of murder, PYKE is surely guilty of the crime of adultery. He admits this. He confesses that for the past ten or twelve years he has been in the habit of having frequent criminal intercourse with the daughter ADELAIDE. But he promises to marry her immediately after the murder case is settled, should he be found, as he declares he is, "not guilty." The Court-room to-day was packed by a curious crowd of men and women, and much fault was found by these because the examination was postponed and the feast they hungered for was not given. PYKE is a large, fine-looking, well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man, and in form and feature resembles very much that well-known, at home and abroad, gentleman, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

## THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

**The Printers' Strike—The Clothing Cutters.**

The journeymen book and job printers on strike met again yesterday afternoon at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, and transacted a little routine business. No new aspect to their cause was reported. An adjournment took place until the evening, when the organization of a Coöperative Company was announced to take place.

**Co-operative Printing Company.**

This Company held a meeting yesterday evening at Botanic Hall, Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS presiding. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, when the Constitution and By-laws were adopted. The Committee on By-Laws reported that on examination it had been found that the New-York State Coöperative act of 1867 covered the ground on which the Society wished to secure a charter, and recommended organization under this act, and the election of a temporary Board of Directors, as the act requires. The report was received. It was voted to reduce the capital stock from $30,000 to $20,000, and the number of shares from 3,000 to 2,000. A temporary board of seven directors was elected as follows: President, WM. STIRK; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Egan; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Stone; Directors, Wm. H. Bailey, James E. Williams, Alexander Steele and J. W. Jaques.

It was voted that the books be opened to receive subscriptions to the stock, at Botanic Hall, on Monday, February 15, at 10 A. M.

A tax of fifty cents was levied on the shareholders to meet current expenses, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the officers.

**Clothing Cutter's Strike.**

The clothing cutters, now on strike for $24 a week instead of $22 and $20, which were the wages they recently received, met again last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street. The employing houses reported as having given their adherence yesterday to the new scale of prices, were LALLE & CO., No. 46 Warren-street; MUNN & SON and COLEMAN BROS., No. 42 Vesey-street. Those establishments where the men were ordered, by the President of the Union, on strike, yesterday, were STETHEIMER & CO., No. 46 White-street, and THOS. ARGALL & CO. Those houses where the men have been several days on strike, are SONNEBORN & CO., DESAURE & STERN, WM. MEYER & CO., STADLER & CO., WILLIAM C. BROWNING & CO., RANDOLPH BROS. & CO., BROKAW BROS. It was reported last night that the two latter houses would probably meet the demands of the men on Monday; also that the men in four leading establishments, who had not yet joined the Union, were organizing to do so, and would strike when ordered. Several speakers addressed the meeting, counseling firmness, and an adjournment took place until this evening. It was stated at the meeting of Thursday evening that the second foreman of STADLER & CO. had gone on that day to the shop of YOUNG & CO. and endeavored to draw away some of the men by a promise of employment the entire year at $25 a week. Messrs. STADLER & CO. have written to the Press of this City, saying that the statement was entirely unfounded and an utter falsehood.

**A Singular Attempt at Fraud in Jersey City.**

A singular trial is now pending in Hudson City, before Judge RANDOLPH, in which the defendants, JAMES FOLEY and EDWARD, FOLEY are charged with conspiracy to defraud by means of a forged marriage certificate. It appears that a widow lady, Mrs. MAHER, died in Millen, Ga., more than a year ago, leaving a large amount of property but no will. A man named MARTIN MAY, who had been acquainted with Mrs. MAHER, having met her in Hudson City while she was visiting there, resolved to obtain possession of the property, and, it is alleged, entered into an agreement with the brothers FOLEY, the defendants in this case, to divide the profits of the enterprise with them in case of success, if they would assist him in proving his marriage with the deceased. The two FOLEYS approached Justice MATHEWS, of Hudson City, according to the testimony of that gentleman, and offered him a large sum to make out a certificate of marriage between MAY and Mrs. MAHER. They were refused, but succeeded subsequently, as is alleged, in procuring a forged certificate and in having it recorded in the County Clerk's office. Upon laying claim to the property of Mrs. MAHER, however, MAY found that his way was not so easy, and on investigation having revealed the fraud, the two FOLEYS were arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury. The case was not finished yesterday, but was adjourned to Monday next.

**Auction of Theatrical Wardrobes and Music.**

A very large sale of second-hand theatrical wardrobes and opera scores took place on Thursday at the auction rooms of S. HERMAN, No. 13 Bowery. The articles were gathered in Europe and sent to Havana on speculation, with a view to their being purchased for Cuban and Mexican account. The high-priced dreams of the shipper, which Cubs and Mexico had hitherto fostered, were disappointed by the unsettled state of both countries, and this market was consequently resorted to. The value of the goods, according to the catalogue, was $100,000. They sold for only $9,000. Velvet tunics, of various colors, ranged from $4 to $24; Roman tunics of unbleached cotton, 40 cents to 75 cents; scale armor suits, $3 to $15; hats, 25 cents to $2; boots, 75 cents to $2, and other articles in proportion. The opera scores were purchased chiefly by one person, who makes a specialty of dealing in them. They ranged in price from $20 to $100. The latter rate was paid for those of "William Tell," which seemed much in demand; the former, for "Maria de Rohan." Other scores brought from $25 to $50. They comprehended all the operas that have been presented in this country, with several others unknown here. There was a large attendance of theatrical and opera managers, actors and masquerade costumers. A party from Paterson bought $2,000 worth of dresses for fancy ball purposes; BOOTH's theatre took $500 worth, LINGARD, of the Theatre Comique, bought considerable, as also did the wardrobe keepers of WALLACK, BROUGHAM and WOOD. KELLY & LEON were large buyers, as were, also, the costumers of this City. All purchasers were highly satisfied with their bargains.

**A Gang of Three Burglars Surprised in Open Daylight—Arrest of Two of the Thieves.**

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning three burglars entered the hall door of the premises No. 518 Broadway, which had just been opened by the janitor of the building, and succeeded in making unmolested progress as far as the third floor, occupied by Messrs. CHAS. E. HARTUNG & Co., dealers in human hair. They then deliberately pried open the door with a jimmy and after rapidly ransacking the premises packed up about $1,800 worth of hair, which they placed in a bag. As the two were leaving the place they were suddenly confronted by Mr. HARTUNG, who was about to open the store. The proprietor at once took the full scope of the situation and made an effort to arrest the entire gang, not seemingly daunted by the overwhelming odds against him. One of the burglars dashed his clenched fist full into Mr. HARTUNG's face which staggered him for a moment and bruised his face in a shocking manner. By thus clearing away the obstacle to their egress from the place the thieves leaped down the several flights of stairs between them and the street, and as an alarm had been given two of them made a hurried entrance into a barber shop near by, where they pretended to want attention. Roundsman KNIGHT and Officer CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had heard the cry of "Stop thief," and soon followed these two men into the barber shop and arrested their desperate attempt to escape through a rear door.

The prisoners gave their names as JAMES MARSH and JAMES LONG, though they were subsequently identified as MIKE BRITTON and JAMES LOVE. In possession of MARSH, *alias* BRITTON, were found a number of false keys and several pawn-tickets representing a variety of merchandise, supposed to have been stolen. A large jimmy was found in Mr. HARTUNG's place, which had been dropped by the thieves in their flight. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, when they were remanded for trial. The examination of the prisoners was attended by an excited crowd of friends to the accused, who seemed quite dissatisfied with the result.

**The Germans and the Naturalization Laws.**

The German Republican Central Committee held a meeting last night at its headquarters, Steuben House, Bowery, Gen. SIGEL presiding. After the usual routine business, a delegation from the German Republicans of Hudson County, N. J., with the object of coöperation in national questions, was received. The sub-committee, appointed to confer with a similar committee from the German Union Democratic general committee, concerning the amendment of the naturalization laws, was heard. The resolutions adopted by the joint committees were: Firstly, that the importance of immigration is manifest and should be duly appreciated. Secondly, that naturalization should be facilitated as much as possible, and the period fixed for the attainment of full citizenship shortened, and should not be intrusted exclusively to the United States Courts. Thirdly, that the action of Congress in this matter deserves the support of the foreign-born citizens. These resolutions were unanimously adopted; also, that the same should be presented in a petition to Congress, that a mass meeting of all the German citizens in support of these steps should becalled; and that the Press be called upon to assist this movement. The action of the German Republican Central Committee was communicated to the Democratic Committee, which adopted the above resolutions with a slight alteration.

The Committee consists of Mr. Marcus Otterburg, Mr. Jacob Wilmann, Dr. Hartwig Gucke, Dr. Hermann Muhr, Mr. Arnold Reimon, Republicans; Mr. Magnus Gross, Dr. W. Schirmer, Mr. H. Schroeder, Mr. Henry Scipt, Mr. W. Stark, Democrats.

**Contested Seats in the Legislature.**

The Legislative Committee now in session at the Metropolitan Hotel, investigating the alleged frauds as to the election of members who hold seats in the General Assembly which are contested, promises to have a deal of business brought before it for investigation. The cases concerning which testimony is now being, or is to be, taken, are those of HAWKINS against DECKER, MCKEEVER against WHELAN, ZIMMER against CAMPBELL, RIDLEY against TRAINOR and MCLEOD against HALPIN. In the first mentioned of these, Mr. JOHN DECKER, Ex-Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, who now represents Richmond County in the Assembly, finds a contestant in the person of Mr. HAWKINS, who claims that he is rightfully entitled to the seat filled by Mr. DECKER. The testimony in this case is all in, the last of the witnesses having been examined yesterday, and it is to be forthwith sent to Albany.

The witnesses examined yesterday were THEODORE BARBER, Fifth District of Castleton; HENRY BRINKERHOFF, Second District of Middletown; HYACINTHE LEFEBRE, First District of Castleton; EDMUND HARRISON, First District of Castleton; JAMES HENRY, Second District of Middletown; JOSEPH WIENHOLD, Second District of Middletown; ARTHUR MOLLEN, Second District of Middletown; CORNELIUS T. MCCARTHY, First District of Castleton. All the other cases are from this City. In that of ZIMMER against CAMPBELL, a large number of witnesses have been examined, and it is thought that the case will be closed to-day. Mr. CAMPBELL is the sitting member. In the case of MCKEEVER against WHELAN, the latter gentleman is the sitting member. The investigation of this case has also been commenced, but the testimony will not be completed until probably the latter part of next week. In the other cases no witnesses have as yet been examined. The Committee of Investigation consists of Messrs. HEGEMAN, of Dutchess, SELKREG, of Clinton, CONANT, of Suffolk, N. B. SMITH, of Oswego, and MOSELEY, of Kings. The investigations have been proceeding since the 30th of January, and with the exception of two days, when the Committee sat at Port Richmond, Staten Island, its sessions have been held at the Metropolitan Hotel. It is the intention of the members to sit during the coming recess of the Legislature, so that on the reassembling of that body they may be enabled to make a complete report. The Committee will continue the taking of testimony in the Zimmer-Campbell case at 11 o'clock this morning.

**The Benedict Robbery.**

Our readers will remember that last Monday evening, about 7:30 o'clock, two men broke in the window of the store of BENEDICT BROS., No. 691 Broadway, and stole a tray containing twenty-four rings, valued at $1,850. The act was witnessed by dozens of persons, but the thieves were so rapid in the execution of their plot that very few obtained such a view of their persons as enabled them to give anything approaching to a detailed description of the marauders. Detectives TULLY and MURPHY, however, on the next day arrested MAURICE LEONARD and JOHN TRIBLE on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair, and have succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence against them to secure their commitment for trial. They were yesterday held by Justice SHANDLEY in $5,000 bail each to appear at the General Sessions. This action of the Magistrate is based chiefly upon the affidavit of MINNIE CHAPMAN, No. 490 Broome-street, who swears that she saw the man break in the window, and that LEONARD closely resembles him. TRIBLE is held mainly upon the testimony of Officer FAIRCHILD, who says he saw him immediately prior to the robbery in the vicinity of BENEDICT's store. Both the accused deny their guilt, and say they can prove where they were at the time of the robbery by a dozen witnesses.

**Funeral of James C. Lord.**

The funeral of the late JAMES COWPER LORD took place yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. It was largely attended. Soon after 11 o'clock the funeral *cortége* entered the church, preceded by four clergymen—Rev. Drs. Ira Hall and Adams, and Rev. Messrs. Maggie and Mabor, of New-Jersey. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, R. L. Kennedy, G. C. Ward, Lathrop, Geo. Fuller, C. D. Dickey, Roosevelt and W. E. Dodge. The body of the deceased, which was inclosed in a handsome casket, was followed by the family and a long train of mourners. The services were of a very simple character, and were most impressively performed by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

**Alleged Swindle.**

Yesterday HIRAM J. MESSENGER was arrested upon a charge of defrauding RUDOLPH KERN, No. 183 Avenue A, out of four United States bonds for $1,000 each. The complaint was made on the 14th of December last, and alleges that the complainant intrusted MESSENGER, who was in the banking business, with the bonds merely as a deposit, but that MESSENGER broke open the envelope containing them, and having sold them refused to make any settlement with KERN. It was also alleged that MESSENGER, at the time he received the deposit, knew that he was insolvent and that he subsequently took advantage of the Bankrupt act. The accused entered a denial of all the averments of the complaint, but was held for an examination.

**Blind Association.**

The gentlemen interested in organizing the Association for the Blind met yesterday afternoon at the North River Savings Bank. Rev. Dr. SCOTT stated that the Committee on Organization had been considerably embarrassed by the difference of opinion among the blind people themselves as to the objects to be aimed at, and by the steps already taken by various individuals. In view of these considerations the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the arrangements for the contemplated fair be completed by those having the same in charge; and we, as individuals, pledge ourselves to aid the sale of the tickets, and to render the fair a success.

*Resolved*, That we will hold ourselves in readiness to coöperate for the promotion of the welfare of the blind when the said fair shall have been held, and the indebtedness incurred thereby discharged.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Persons interested in the enterprise, and those who are willing to assist the Managers of the Fair will get all necessary information at the office of the Association, No. 1,241 Broadway.

**The Late James T. Brady.**

Our attention has been directed to an error in our obituary of Mr. BRADY, published in Wednesday's issue, which it is due to another should be corrected. In alluding to the trial of DANIEL E. SICKLES for the killing of Mr. KEY, we said Mr. BRADY opened the case for the defence. That was a mistake. The defence was opened by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, (who was associated with Mr. BRADY,) and our remarks in respect to the opening are due to that gentleman and not to Mr. BRADY. The case was summed up to the jury by Mr. BRADY and Mr. STANTON, the former making the chief address in one of his most masterly efforts.

**Fracas in a Hotel.**

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, a difficulty occurred in the dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel, among the colored employes, in which GEO. HODGE, the carver, and JOHN JAMES and RICHARD ARCHER, waiters, were engaged. HODGE was violently assaulted by the two men, and received two severe wounds on the head made by some blunt instruments. The assailants turned to flee and LUCIUS M. SAWYER, the head waiter, attempting to prevent their egress from the room JAMES brandished a huge knife, threatening to kill any one who stopped him, and in the ensuing confusion both men escaped. The difficulty originated in the fact that JAMES had been discharged, and his assertion that he had lost his place through HODGE.

**The Bamberger Suicide and Attempted Murder.**

Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday of the death of PETER BAMBERGER, the young German who committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself through the head, after first attempting to murder a young girl to whom he was engaged. The Coroner, owing to the press of other business, decided to hold the inquest to-day, though there appears to be very little evidence to be presented. Miss BORD is still in a critical condition, though no decided fear is expressed that she will not ultimately recover.

**Ball of George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s Employes.**

The journeymen and clerks employed by the large printing establishment of GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., gave their annual ball last night at Apollo Hall. In addition to the numerous compositors of the firm, there was a large attendance of gentlemen of the printing profession generally, including many young lady typos. The affair was exceedingly agreeable, and passed off to the high satisfaction of all.

**Velocipede Reception and Hop.**

The latest sensation is a velocipede reception and hop. Last evening such an entertainment was given at the Velocipede Hall of the Hanlon Brothers, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. From 8 until 9 o'clock, the champion rider FRED. HANLON, Mr. T. R. PICKERING, Prof. A. S. BRADY and some others exhibited their poise and skill on the "air-line" machine to the wonder and gratification of the spectators. The rest of the evening was given up to dancing and refreshments, making the whole affair quite novel and enjoyable.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

**New-York.**

JOHN SMITH and WILLIAM MORAN were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Court, to answer a charge of having maliciously destroyed $700 worth of whisky belonging to DENNIS MCHENRY, a distiller, at No. 15 Washington-street. WM. JACKSON, a watchman for Mr. MCHENRY, was the complainant, and testified that on the 11th inst. the accused turned the stop cocks of four standing casks containing 400 gallons of whisky, and allowed the spirit to run to waste. SMITH and MORAN called to see JACKSON, and asked permission to remain in the distillery a short time, when he consented and soon afterward fell asleep on a cask. When he he awoke the whisky was running. The Magistrate held the accused for trial. Political animosity toward Mr. MCHENRY is the alleged motive for the act.

The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening at 8 o'clock in Runke's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. Twenty new members were elected, and the following gentlemen, headed by JAMES A. LUCAS, were chosen delegates to the Union Republican General Committee: Refined Sugar—Messrs. Davis, John P. Joralemon, Samuel Cool, Michael Neville, Theodore A. Burr, George R. Davis, John M. Jackson, T. Oliver Carter. This delegation is Radical Republican.

ELLEN HANLON, of No. 53 Rose-street, caused the arrest yesterday of LOUISA BRADFORD, on a charge of assault and battery, and Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner for trial. As ELLEN was leaving the Court-room she was accosted by CHRISTIAN HUSS, who threatened to take her life if she pressed the charge to a trial. The Magistrate was informed of the fact, and he ordered HUSS to be arrested, and on the affidavit of Mrs. HANLON committed HUSS to the Penitentiary for three months.

CHARLES H. BROWN, an inmate of the house of JAMES COX, Spencer-street, Brooklyn, having suddenly left, it was discovered that he had taken several articles, valued at $361, belonging to Mr. COX. The same evening the latter received a note signed C. H. B., and enclosing pawn tickets for a portion of the stolen property. BROWN was therefore searched for, and being arrested yesterday, was held by Justice SHANDLEY for trial at the General Sessions.

The public opening exercises of the Morning Star Sunday School (formerly held in Pike's Opera House) will take place to-morrow, at 2 P. M., in the new Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of the Madison-avenue Church, Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, and ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR has purchased of DAVID A. HAYES, as administrator for the Ogden Estate, the property Nos. 252 and 254 Broadstreet, 30 feet front, for $45,000. JAMES H. TICHENOR has sold his homestead property in the Twelfth Ward to Hon. W. H. BELL and WM. C. SCHENCK, of the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, for $50,000. The property comprises 40 acres of ground.

An incendiary fire was caused yesterday morning in the cellar of the tenement building at No. 530 Eleventh-avenue, by some unknown person, who used, as his material, a number of washtubs and other articles of woodenware. The flames were discovered in time to prevent an extensive loss of property and life.

Patrolman BENJAMIN T. TIMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, died yesterday at his residence after a brief illness.

**New-Jersey.**

A young man named MICHAEL QUINLAN was killed in Erie-street, Jersey City, at about midnight on Thursday night, by being run over by a horse car of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company. He had, until a few weeks ago, been in the employ of the Company as conductor, and was standing on the front platform just before he received his fatal injuries, conversing with the driver. By some sudden movement of the car he was thrown off his balance and fell forward over the dashboard. The wheel of the car struck his body and dragged him along upon the track, lacerating his arms and causing internal injuries.

A negro named JOHN B. HALLOCK was arrested in Hudson City, yesterday, charged with having committed a murderous assault upon his mother, whom he stabbed several times with a sharpened stick, inflicting severe wounds. He threatened to kill her in his madness, and would doubtless have carried out his purpose if he had not been prevented and arrested by two men, who were passing by and heard the screams of the suffering woman. He was committed for trial.

Two prisoners in the Hudson County Jail were allowed to walk out in the streets of Hudson City on Thursday, and returned with two pairs of shoes which they had stolen, as it was afterward discovered, from the store of HENRY TROLL. A warrant was issued upon the complaint of that gentleman, to be executed upon their discharge from prison.

THOMAS LAFON, who was convicted of manslaughter at Newark on Thursday, will be sentenced to-day. He is bailed in $10,000.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for Money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 77¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 34¾; Illinois, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 12.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and 22,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 326,000 bales, of which 94,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 28s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 33s. 6d. ₱ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 31s. 3d. for new. Oats, 2s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 42s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 97s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 76s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 59s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum quiet and steady at 8d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 2s. for Refined. Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 33s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. ₱ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11—11 A. M.

Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £96 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 6d.@56s. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Petroleum, 58¾f.@59f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 77¼. Stocks easier; Erie, 25; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12—1 P. M.

COTTON—The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 286,000 bales, of which 116,000 are American.

Later circulars published to-day have corrected Cotton statistics, whereby it seems that the stock in port is 220,000 bales, instead of 326,000, as at first reported, of which 93,000 are American, instead of 94,000.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—11 A. M.

Sugar is excited both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, 33s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; afloat, 28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12—1:30 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Oats, 3s. 5d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 42s.@43s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 77¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 25; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, but not quotably lower. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have only been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 33s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 31s. for New.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.

Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, 33s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; afloat, 28s. 6d.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 12.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 12.

The SUGAR market is advancing on account of the scarcity of stock; No. 12 D. S. is quoted at 9¼@9¾ reals ₱ arroba; Muscovadoes are buoyant; fair to good Refining, 6@7¼ reals. EXCHANGE on London, 16¾@17¼ ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 22@21½ ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 20¾@19¾ ₱ cent. discount; 60 days, in gold, 5@5½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 7¼ ₱ cent. premium.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 12.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 3,114 bales; for the week, gross, 25,094 bales; net, 17,363 bales. Exports to-day, 3,625 bales; for the week, to Liverpool, 10,446 bales; to the Continent, 6,543 bales; coastwise, 2,319 bales. Stock on hand, 154,067 bales. Sales to-day, 5,300 bales; for the week, 30,100 bales. The market is steady; Middlings, 28¼c.@29c. GOLD, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 46¾@47; Commercial Exchange, 45¾@46¼; New-York sight drafts ¼ discount. FLOUR is quiet but firm; Superfine, 24 75@25; Double Extra, 25; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN scarce at 75c.@76c. OATS firm at 75c. BRAN fir